The Oldest, Largest and Best Advertising Medium in Oneida County.

THE NEW NORTH.

The Most Widely Circulated Paper Published in Northern Wis.

VOLUME 19, NO. 23. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JULY 25, 1901 TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

Wash Goods

Going at a Great Sacrifice.

SHIRT WAISTS—A few left

At Knock-down Prices.

They must be removed and price is no object.

Entire Line of Summer Goods

Going at Sacrifice Prices.

They must be removed to make room for fall and winter goods which will soon begin to arrive.

Cash Department Store

Reduced Prices

On the following goods:

SILK SHIRT WAISTS,
COTTON SHIRT WAISTS,
SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT COST,
MEN'S SUMMER (FINE) SHIRTS,
BOYS' BLOUSES,
Men's and Boys' Straw Hats,
Half Price on a Lot of Shoes,
Children's Underwear at 5 Cents Each,
Men's Pants at $1.00.

ALL OTHER GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

OUT OF TOWN ORDERS FILLED SAME DAY OF RECEIPT OF ORDER.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

TO CLOSE THEM OUT

WE OFFER THIS WEEK

$1.50 White Shirt Waists at 65c.

These waists were advertised in last week's New North at 89 cts. There are but few left and they are yours at the price named.

LAWNS AND DIMITIES AT COST.

We will have our full new fall stock in now before long, and we want you to hold off purchasing until it arrives. It will pay you to wait.

SOLBERG & KOLDEN.

WHO SAYS THIS IS NOT A FARMING DISTRICT?

TWO CARLOADS JUST IN. Champion Mowers and Binders, Thomas Hay Rakes and Tedders.

THE BEST ON EARTH IS OUR MOTTO.

LEWIS HARDWARE CO., RHINELANDER, WIS.

LOGGING TRAIN ON THE ROBBINS ROAD DITCHED

LOG FALLS FROM A CAR AND CAUSES CONSIDERABLD DAMAGE.

Two Flats and Three Logging Cars Piled Up Midway Between City and Pine Lake—Rear Trucks of Tender Derailed—The Wreckage Cleared in Short Order—Fortunately No One Was Injured.

A wreck occurred on the Robbins logging road on Thursday afternoon of last week, doing considerable damage. The logging train was making a trip to Pine Lake when the accident happened. On the down trip with a load it seems that a log fell from one of the cars, lodging near the track. The engine was pushing several cars and pulling some. This made it difficult for the engineer to observe the log. He did, however, but not in time to prevent a crash. As soon as he got his optics upon the obstruction he reversed the lever and the breakman applied the brakes. The log was struck while the train was making about ten miles an hour. The journal of one of the logging cars came in contact with the log, resulting in piling up two flat cars and three logging cars and throwing the rear trucks of the tender off the track.

Dr. T. B. McIndoe, of this city, and G. J. Hanson, of Milwaukee, were riding on the tender of the engine when the wreck occurred. The gentlemen were on their way to Pine Lake to spend the afternoon fishing. As soon as they became satisfied that a crash was unavoidable they jumped and were uninjured, where they might have been injured had they remained, for the tender upon which they were riding was partly derailed.

One of the flat cars was completely ruined, the trucks were removed from the others, while one was turned completely over. As soon as possible word was sent to headquarters at Pine Lake. An engine was attached to a car filled with equipage for clearing the wreck and the work was in charge of Howard Robbins, who succeeded in removing the obstruction in an hour and a half. While there was considerable damage, it was a fortunate wreck, however, inasmuch as no one was injured.

LETTER FROM BRENNAN

Ex-Mayor Writes of His New Home in the State of Washington—He is Well Pleased With the West.

Last week E. C. Sturdevant received a lengthy and interesting letter from Ex-Mayor and Ex-County Clerk E. P. Brennan, who left Rhinelander about two months ago and took Horace Greeley's advice to "go west and grow up with the country." While the letter was not written for publication, there are many things in it that will prove of interest to the friends of Mr. Brennan, and they are not a few. Addressing his letter "Dear Friend Lige," he says:

"It is about time to let you know that I am alive and where I am at. Since June 1st, the day we arrived in Seattle, I have seen a good share of the western part of Washington and I have finally decided to locate in Whatcom, for the present at least, or, as such time as I shall decide to engage in some kind of business. I have not decided as yet in what branch of business I shall make a beginning. I have not found anything yet that suits me. I have had several chances to purchase timber since I arrived here, but I am looking around and collecting as much information as possible about the country, the kind and quality of timber, the location as to railways and rivers, and the chances to get the timber out. I am satisfied that after a time I will find a bunch of timber that will suit. I was out last week looking at a tract of about 1,000 acres of good timber land that lies within a short distance of a new railway that is in course of construction. The parties who own it are in Alaska now, and as soon as I hear from them, providing the price is reasonable, I will buy it."

"I wish you were out here with me and was ready to go into business with Perry and myself. I am satisfied that this part of the country is all right for a bright, hustling young man to make a whole lot of money in within the next ten years. If we can find a suitable site for a shingle mill, we will no doubt start in that line in a conservative way, increasing the size of the plant as we become more familiar with the business."

"Clark & Lennon are doing nicely in their mill. The fact is, all the shingle mill owners on the coast are making big money this season. They are going out to look up timber claims in a few weeks in the eastern part of Skagit county, which is unsurveyed land. If they are as successful as we think they will be, Perry and I will each take up a timber claim and perhaps a homestead. I wish you were here to take up a homestead with us."

"Mrs. Brennan, children and myself have been quite well since we reached the coast. About the 8th of June we arrived at Whatcom and made our home at the Hotel Byron during the following two weeks at the nice little sum of $8 per day. During the first few days of this time we tried to find a suitable house to rent, but in vain. We finally found a new house which was being built and which would be completed about the 1st of July. We decided to wait for the house and take it at $12 per month, which is very reasonable rent as compared with other houses here. The house is very much like the one we had in Rhinelander, on the inside. On the ground floor we have a parlor, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, pantry and bath room. On the second floor we have three nice bedrooms and three closets. We also have electric lights and sewage."

"At the expiration of the third week in the state, I was subpoenaed to appear as a witness in the superior court in Seattle in a damage suit brought by G. H. Clark against the Shasta Water company. The case was decided in favor of Gid. The jury brought in a verdict of $1,000 damages, but I understand that the company will take an appeal to the supreme court. During the time I was at Seattle on the case and for a few days following, Mrs. Brennan and the children were over to Sedro-Woolley visiting the Clark and Lennon families. On June 28 we arrived in Whatcom for the second time and on the following day we moved our household goods into our new home, which is not complete yet, but soon will be. We had a hummer of a celebration here on the Fourth of July. There were about 20,000 people from out of town to help celebrate. The battleship Wisconsin was anchored in the harbor for three days and everybody had a chance to see one of the greatest sea fighters afloat. It is a great piece of work and I do not wonder that it costs so much to build a ship of that class."

EIGHT ROUND SPARRING MATCH.

Other Clever Fistic Contests at Hilgermann's Park Tonight.

An eight round sparring match will take place at Hilgermann's Park tonight between Jack Glenn, of this city, the well known middleweight, vs. Frank Scott, of Chicago, aspirant for middleweight championship, under the auspices of the Rhinelander Athletic club. The main bout will be preceded by two red hot preliminaries between well known local boxers. These promise to be the hottest fistic contests of the season and lovers of the manly sport of self defense should be present. The club guarantees that the main event of the evening will be called at 9:30 o'clock sharp.

Good Roads a Necessity.

The city tax payer as well as the land owner of this and every new country must remember that the development of the country depends upon the advantages offered to newcomers and that the coming of new people to the land surrounding the city is what will make the property of the city valuable. Roads, churches and schools are what the settlers want. Here we have a city of over five thousand people, and about as uncrowded land for fifty thousand. Every part of the county should be made accessible to Rhinelander as soon as possible. Every road that is built hastens the time of settlement of the locality it passes through. Roads are not only civilizers and an evidence of civilization but at this particular time in this particular county they are a commercial opportunity that the people should take advantage of. Build them everywhere that a reasonable demand exists for them and the city and county will both prosper far better and immeasurably faster than it will to hold back.

PLAN TO ORGANIZE A NEW 'PHONE COMPANY

IDEA IS TO BUILD A LINE TO EAGLE RIVER, VILAS CO.

To Take in Robbins and Three Lakes—The Promoters are F. S. Robbins and F. R. Tripp—Full Amount of Stock Necessary Already Pledged—Said that $1,000 Will Build Line—Most of Stock Taken Here.

A telephone company will soon be organized for the purpose of building a telephone line to connect Rhinelander with Robbins, Three Lakes and Eagle River. The necessary amount of stock to build the line has been pledged by Rhinelander, Three Lakes and Eagle River parties, although most of it is taken here in the city. The promoters of the proposed line are F. S. Robbins and F. R. Tripp. The gentlemen have carefully investigated the matter and find that the line can be built for $1,000. They propose to organize a company with a capital stock of the amount named, divided into forty shares of twenty-five dollars each.

The people at Three Lakes and Eagle River feel highly elated over the prospects of having telephone connection with the outside world. The Eagle River News in speaking of the matter, says:

"Mr. Tripp was here Thursday conversing with the business men of this place. He had already been to Rhinelander and Three Lakes and had met with very much encouragement. In fact the greater part of the capital stock has already been subscribed for and Rhinelander parties stand ready to take all that is left so that the company is an assured fact. As soon as the stock is subscribed for, a meeting of the stockholders will be called and the company organized. He expects to have the company organized and the line built by the latter part of September at least and possibly before.

"After they get this line running on a good business basis it is the intention to form a connection with Tomahawk and through that place with the long distance telephone system of the state which will give us connections all over the state."

Mr. Robbins feels confident that the venture will prove a paying one and many others share with him in the belief as is evidenced by the rapidity with which our citizens have applied for stock. He tells us that a meeting will be called in the very near future for the purpose of perfecting an organization.

ACTIVITY AMONG OUR LUMBER MANUFACTURERS

CONDITIONS OF TRADE AND LABOR ARE SUCH AS TO MAKE THE LUMBERMEN FEEL JUBILANT.—EVERYONE FOUND BUSY.

The scene in the local lumber district is not one of tranquility. There is the usual activity among the manufacturers of that commodity that has made northern Wisconsin famous. The conditions of trade and labor are such as to make the lumbermen feel jubilant and the prospects are that the future will give us a condition of affairs that will surpass the success of the recent past. We are led to make these remarks by reason of a visit of a representative of The New North last Monday afternoon to the lumber offices, or rather a large share of them. We found everybody busy, but not so taken up with the daily routine of office duties but that a few moments could be given to an inquisitive newspaper man. The offices visited were John Godkin's, Conro & Son's, Rice & Thrall's, Brown Bros'., Robbin's, and Wixson, Bronson & French's. The blowing of the 6 o'clock whistle found the pencil pusher at the last mentioned place, making it impossible to continue in the attempt to make the rounds.

At John Godkin's office we found J. W. W. Danielson complaining some about the weather, but hard at work, nevertheless. Mr. Danielson is the general manager of the local interests of the Bay City, Mich. lumberman. He reports a good business and plenty of orders. Mr. D. said: "The demand is stiff and we are adhering strictly to our list prices." Mr. Godkin is having in the neighborhood of 8,000,000 feet of lumber sawed this season, the contract for which was awarded to Rice & Thrall. They have some exceptionally nice logs which are practically all pine. This, for most part, is being manufactured into inch lumber, a large percentage of which is bringing from $50 to $60 per thousand net.

Charley Conro, of the firm of Abner Conro & Son, was not slow to give expression to his feeling of joy as to the activity of the lumber market when questioned as to business. The first words to greet us were: "Business is fine; best we could expect." Despite the fact that Charley had just returned after a few days' visit in Oshkosh, he articulated well and didn't stutter at all when he said it. This firm is having between 15,000,000 and 18,000,000 feet of lumber sawed this season by Rice & Thrall, who purchased the Conro mill a year ago last April. Conro & Son still own their planing mill, which is doing a rushing business this summer. The Conros are dressing not only their lumber, but that of the Stevens Lumber company and for parties who are having their logs cut at the Stevens mill. The Conro firm is finding a ready market for lumber, most of which is finding its way into southern Wisconsin, northern Illinois and Indiana.

Neither of the firm of Rice & Thrall could be found in their office, but were at the mill looking after details. Mr. Conro, whose office is in the same building, kindly volunteered any information he could find within his power. This firm is doing custom sawing entirely. Since the purchase of the mill last year, it has been remodeled and practically transformed into a new mill. It was changed from a circular to a mill of the band and band resaw type. The firm has a cut of 8,000,000 feet for John Godkin and about half that amount for Conn & Chake. The mill is running night and day and the cut for the summer will be close to 15,000,000. This is the mill that made the famous cut of Wisconsin valley. It was in the year 1887 when the mill was of the circular type and the cut for the day, eleven hours, was never equalled by any mill in the valley of the same build. The cut for the one day was 115,000 feet and nearly one half of the cut was inch lumber. When told this little reminiscence by Mr. Conro, we winked the other eye and let it go at that. At one of the other mills the feeling of doubt as to Charley's veracity still lingered and it was not removed till told that the statement was true. The Rice & Thrall mill is doing good work this season, cutting between 120,000 and 140,000 in the night and day runs.

W. E. Brown, of the firm of Brown Bros., says, "Business is good; no question on that point. The only difficulty is in filling orders for the reason that our stock is badly broken." Both sides of the mill are being operated days, while the band saw only is being operated nights. The cut this season will be about the same as usual, running somewhere between 18,000,000 and 20,000,000 feet. Speaking of the condition of the lumber trade, Mr. Brown added: "Lumbermen have no reason to complain. If we only had the lumber, we could ship lots more than we are shipping now." The day shift is cutting about 100,000 feet, ten hours run, while about 50,000 is being cut nights. In speaking of the price of lumber, Mr. Brown said, "There is no change in the price except on the lower grades. No. 4 and 5 boards run from $1 to $2 cheaper than a year ago." This enterprising firm has a well equipped plant, a band and circular double mill.

F. S. Robbins, of the Robbins Lumber company, freely expressed himself as being well satisfied with trade conditions. The mill is being operated days only. Mr. Robbins said it would be impossible to give the season's cut. He informed us that next week they would begin on a cut of about 35,000,000 feet for the Menasha Woodenware company, which will take till some time along in next summer, although during the winter the mill will run day and night. The mill is of the band and band resaw type, with a capacity of 55,000 to 60,000 per day, ten hours. Last winter the mill made an average of 120,000 feet, night and day, twenty hours. During the month of May the firm shipped 3,400,000 feet of lumber to the firms of Badger & Jackson, Chicago, and J. H. Queal Lumber company, Minneapolis. These two concerns take nearly the entire output of the mill. During the year ending May 1, 1900, the mill cut 19,224,075 feet, which was a phenomenal cut considering the fact that the mill was destroyed by fire and rebuilt during that period. The year following, the cut was 21,246,554. These figures Mr. Robbins had just looked up for the enlightenment of a committee, the members of which are to ask for the appointment of another tax commission to equalize our county taxes. The cut this year will not be as large.

C. C. Bronson, of the firm of Wixson, Bronson & French, answered our query as to trade quickly by saying: "Business is very good indeed, in fact it has not been as good with us in several years." This firm is doing an extensive business and this year is having about 18,000,000 feet cut by the Johnson-Hinman Lumber company. Most of the finished product of this concern finds a ready market in northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin and Indiana. The company owns its own planing mill, which is well equipped.

A CONCERT AND SOCIAL.

Many Enjoyed Both Attractions Which Made an Admirable Combination.

The vicinity of the Congregational church and the park across the street was the most popular place in the city last Friday evening and crowds of people gathered there until a late hour. People on foot and in carriages found a double attraction in the concert given by the Liederkranz band in the band stand and in the ice cream social given by the ladies of the Congregational church in the park. The park was handsomely lighted with decorative lanterns and the small tables at which ice cream and cake was served were kept well filled. Several gallons of the frozen sweet were disposed of and the young ladies who waited on the tables were kept busy serving their patrons. The social was a pleasant and gratifying success and the ladies under whose auspices it was given have reason to be proud. The members of the band very kindly consented to discourse music during the evening which attracted many people to the park and added much to the pleasure of the evening of those who attended the social in addition to entertaining hundreds of people who gathered about the park. It is to be hoped that some arrangement can be made whereby the band can keep up these out-of-door concerts during the balance of the summer.

FREE METHODIST CAMP MEETING.

Eleven Days of Devotion at Old Base Ball Grounds Near Pelican.

The Free Methodists have made arrangements to hold a camp meeting on the old ball ground in this city, beginning Thursday, August 1st and continuing till the 11th. This will be the first camp meeting ever held in Rhinelander and no doubt will be somewhat of a novelty to some of the inhabitants of our city. The large tent now in use for tent meetings will be pitched in the beautiful grove in which meetings will be held all day long and every day beginning with a 6 o'clock holiness meeting in the morning. At 9 a. m. love feast; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; children's meeting at 1:30 p. m.; preaching at 2:30 p. m. and at 8 p. m. Around the large tent will be a number of small tents, in which the teachers will make their home for eleven days. There will also be a number of tents from the city, Three Lakes and other parts of the Oshkosh district. Besides the preachers of the district, District Elder J. Furgerson, of Humbird, Wis., Prof. A. Stilwell and Carroll Smith, of Evansville, and others will be present to assist in the work. Rev. P. F. Wolfe, pastor of the Free Methodist church, extends a cordial invitation to all to attend the meetings.

SHEEP RAISING IN NORTH WIS.

Proving Profitable to Many Who Have Undertaken the Venture.

The question of sheep raising in Northern Wisconsin has been the subject of discussion for many years, but it is no longer a question as to what the results of a trial of the enterprise will be in any section of the North where the cut-over lands are rank with underbrush and bushes. The sheep not only thrive on the brush but they actually clear the land of all the small stuff that it is so laborious for man to take out. The proposition of winter housing and proper protection from dogs and wild animals is about the only one for serious consideration before the venture is an assured success. The profit from sheep raising is substantial and as reasonably sure as any from stock or crops can be. A great many localities similarly situated to this have tried the experiment with good success. So far no great efforts have been made toward introducing sheep to the lands of this county, and the result of an experiment will be awaited with interest. The raising of goats has also been tried on cut-over pine lands with good results in Dunn county. They annihilate the underbrush much as the sheep do and also yield good profit sales.

New Manner of Assessing.

The assessment of property in this county has been made in conformity with instructions from the State Tax Commission. Property is put on the roll at the full valuation of the assessor. It will not make Oneida county taxes any higher, but will, or at least should, serve to lessen Oneida county's burden of state taxes. For years the property in this city and also in the county's towns has been assessed away beyond the percentage that the property of the rich and populous counties in the southern part of the state has been assessed. If the tax commission can succeed in forcing to light a great mass of the hidden property of the state and in getting the assessment rolls something like a correct valuation of the state's property, it will have fulfilled a mission worthy of its existence. With this order from the state commission it should be easy for any citizen to go before the board of review and secure a just assessment. It will also be easier than before to prove that the board of review should raise your neighbors valuation if you think it too low.

An Error in Statement.

An item in the local columns of this paper last week did a great injustice to some of the county's citizens and we hasten to make the correction which will in a measure at least remove the impression which the item must have caused. It stated that the tax payers association had a committee at work at the court house looking up matters relative to some of the town chairmen. The fact is that it was a meeting of a county board committee and had no bearing on or relation to anybody's action, but was for the purpose of ascertaining the county's true standing as a guide to the board at their next meeting. It was a mistake pure and simple and no hesitancy is made by The New North in acknowledging it as such. We want to print the facts of occurances or doings and will not do any man an injustice knowingly.

Mrs. S. T. Walker is the guest of friends in Milwaukee this week.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

In sinking wells for petroleum in the Mojave desert the prospectors struck flowing streams of water. In such a country the water should be the greater bonanza of the two.

The government expert on precious stones at the New York custom house reports that during the past year the aggregate value of gems imported by Americans was $21,919,033, a larger total than ever before known.

A Brooklyn man the other day bought tickets to the Buffalo exposition for himself and wife and the 17 children of which they are the happy parents. None of the family are slighted in a holiday outing, and none seem to have got away on any other occasion.

A German paper, upon the authority of Mrs. Botha, says that Gen. French, of the British army, was captured by Gen. Botha, but French broke his parole and escaped, only to be retaken and saved from death by Kitchener exchanging 1,000 prisoners for him.

The newest automobile runs 100 miles at an average of ten miles an hour, can spurt at a speed of 25 miles an hour, has all the controlling mechanism concentrated in one lever, and is propelled by an endless screw that does away with all chains, gear and cogs, thus making it noiseless.

It is estimated that the waste from unintelligent cooking in the United States is over $1,000,000,000 a year. This figure has been indorsed by Prof. William Mathews as about correct. Prof. Marshal, the noted English economist, estimates that about half as much is wasted annually by the working people of Great Britain in a similar way.

A swindler in New York made this confession: "If the post office department would let me alone I would have to hire a cart to carry my money-laden mail. Let me promise 56 per cent. on a fake and I can get rich." And many persons who are anxious to be soon parted from their money are under great obligations to Uncle Sam, protective postal rules.

Cole Younger, one of the famous pair of Missouri bandits recently released from the Minnesota penitentiary, was librarian of that institution, and he spent most of his time in reading. When he entered the institution Younger was almost illiterate, but constant study and reading have made a well-posted man who can be cornered on few subjects.

A Massachusetts paper is disenchanted with the month of June. "The first half," it says, "was a damp, moist, unpleasant body of dreary days;" then the month leaped to the other extreme and "closed with a protracted attempt to scorch those whom it had not succeeded in freezing to death." The poets will keep shady about this June, dismissing it as a freak.

As heat, light, language and power can be conveyed by electricity, fame and fortune await the Morse, Edison, Bell or Marconi who will gather the cool ozone of seas and mountains and transmit it with or without wires to cities. Prediction that this is yet to be added to mechanical achievements is no wilder than were prophecies of telegraph and telephone before the demonstration of their feasibility.

The warden of the Kansas City prison is quoted as saying that life in prison is hard on the better class of women. He adds, reflectively: "Prison life is not what it is cracked up to be, especially to a young woman who has always borne a good reputation and gone in good society." Kansas society women who have had a leaning toward prison life because of the way it is "cracked up" should take warning by this.

Balloon-steering seems to be the unsolved problem of aeronautics. The latest experiment at Paris shows a motor balloon circling the Eiffel tower like a great fowl of mythology. But a wind arose and the gearing failed to answer the helm. The inventor of the newest flying machine saved himself by a speedy descent, and is certain that but for the wind he could have done wonders. Thus far there is a fatal "but" to every balloon designed to do more than rise and descend.

Prof. Starr, of the University of Chicago, has discovered that there are over 50 persons in Chicago who possess more than the usual and necessary number of fingers and toes. After the professor shall have discovered 450 other possessors of freak hands and feet in other parts of the country, so that the total shall be 500, he will begin a systematic study of the history and formation of each member and to make scientific deduction and formulate theories. We are making wonderful advancement in scientific research.

The Minnesota, once a celebrated American ship of war, has been stricken from the naval register. She was one of the great timber-built ships which encountered the ironclad Merrimac in Hampton roads and was saved from destruction with the others only by the timely arrival of the little Monitor which soon put the Merrimac out of the fight. The Minnesota thus survived the era of wooden warships, which were looked upon as invincible, as well as the later era of ironclad ships, which in their day were regarded as something marvelous.

Secretary Wilson, of the department of agriculture, has begun work on a model farm of 400 acres near Washington, and in a few years it will be one of the great sights at the national capital. All the fruits and vegetables of the United States, and other countries which experiment shall prove can be grown in that climate, will be seen there, also model farm buildings, model fencing and model systems of drainage, irrigation and cultivation. To the agriculturists and horticulturists this institution will offer an opportunity for study in every branch of their science.

A WEEK'S HISTORY

The Important Happenings of a Week Briefly Told.

IN ALL PARTS OF THE UNION

All the Latest News of Interest from Washington, From the East, the West and the South.

THE LATEST FOREIGN DISPATCHES

FROM WASHINGTON.

There are 50,000 Chinese in the United States, against 107,475 in 1890. The Japanese number 24,200, against 2,039 ten years ago.

A new series of ten-dollar certificates are to be known as "Buffalo Bill."

The official figures of the value of exports of manufactures show they are holding their own.

The secretary of the navy has barred Maclay's history of the navy as a text book at Annapolis because of its harsh criticisms of Schley.

It is said that Rear Admiral Schley may bring suit against Historian Maclay for his recent bitter attacks.

The death of Samuel T. Cushing, brigadier general United States army, retired, formerly commissary general of subsistence, occurred in Washington.

THE EAST.

At the leading clearing houses in the United States the exchanges during the seven days ended on the 19th aggregated $2,415,220,520, against $2,126,321,047 the previous week. The increase compared with the corresponding week of last year was 64.1.

In the United States there were 193 business failures in the seven days ended on the 19th, against 204 the previous week and 231 the corresponding period of 1900.

Hope of compromise in the steel strike was ended by a declaration of J. Pierpont Morgan upholding the combine's stand.

At Grove City, Pa., four persons were instantly killed by lightning.

Robert P. Westcott, of New York, founder of the express company that bears his name, died suddenly at Richfield Springs, N. Y.

During a squall in Long Island sound the yacht Venitizia sunk and Arthur T. Colburn, of Philadelphia, her owner, his two daughters and Capt. Flint and a seaman were drowned.

At Brattleboro, Vt., Morton Starr Cressy, of Hartford, Conn., shot and killed Sidney Gray Bristol, of Battle Creek, Mich., his guest, mistaking him for a burglar.

Percentages of the baseball clubs in the National league for the week ended on the 21st were: Pittsburgh, .589; St. Louis, .566; Philadelphia, .542; Brooklyn, .533; New York, .493; Boston, .478; Cincinnati, .444; Chicago, .263.

Former Congressman Simon J. Schermerhorn died at his home in Rotterdam, N. Y., aged 73 years.

The percentages of the baseball clubs in the American league for the week ended on the 21st were: Chicago, .610; Boston, .629; Baltimore, .567; Detroit, .547; Washington, .484; Philadelphia, .433; Cleveland, .384; Milwaukee, .320.

Fire destroyed the shelter for homeless girls in Syracuse, N. Y., and one teacher was burned to death.

The president of the Amalgamated association says the posting of armed guards in the steel mills to protect nonunion labor will be the signal for riots.

William Thurston, James Goodwin, Thomas Burns and Edward McCabe were killed by the cars at a crossing in Lebanon, N. H.

WEST AND SOUTH.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., a four-story business building collapsed, causing a loss of $250,000.

At Michipicoten, Mich., a prospector jumped a claim to the Big Helen iron mine and restaked it. The property is worth $15,000,000.

With delegates present from all parts of the world the fifth international Epworth league convention opened at San Francisco.

F. S. Williams, founder and publisher of the Lafayette (Ind.) Sunday Times, died at the age of 53 years.

The damage to corn by drought and heat is thought to be the worst on record.

William Fletcher and J. H. Ferguson, young farmers, were killed by the cars at Brunswick, Mo.

Twenty-four million cans of peas were packed in Indiana the past season.

Three boys were run down by a train near Maysville, Ky., and killed.

Flames destroyed ten buildings at Tower, Minn.

At Crowley, La., an unknown negro who fired upon an officer was hanged by a mob.

It is claimed by Rabbi Frey, of Wabash, Ind., that he has invented a car that will travel 200 miles an hour over sea and land.

On the Louisville & Nashville road freight trains collided at Nortonville, Ky., killing two men and fatally injuring two others.

Alston Ellis, of Hamilton, O., has been elected president of the Ohio university at Athens.

Edward Whitter shot and killed James Murnin and John Daly in a drunken brawl at Urbana, Ill.

Charles C. Fitzmorris, a Chicago high school boy, made a tour of the world in 60 days, 13 hours, 29 minutes and 42 seconds, breaking all previous records.

At Mattoon, Ill., 18 incendiary fires the past four weeks destroyed property worth $2,400,000.

At Cleveland, Miss., Jesse Phillips, a negro preacher, was lynched for the murder of Lucius Reed, and two other negroes were shot by the lynchers for making threats.

Fire nearly wiped out the town of Riceville, Ia., which has about 1,000 inhabitants.

Several Kansas temperance women destroyed a saloon at El Dorado and a policy shop at Leavenworth.

On the 21st heat smashed all its records for intensity in the northwestern and southwestern states. Official thermometers registered 118 degrees in Illinois, 110 in Iowa, 104 in Wisconsin, 106 in Nebraska, 102 in Michigan, 110 in Indiana and 100 in Kansas.

In Spirit Lake, Ia., Charles McClumsy shot Miss Mamie Reed and himself. A lovers' quarrel was the cause.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The government of Italy has filed formal protest against the lynching of Italians by a mob at Erwin, Miss.

At Hawaii a volcano under the sea was indicated by peculiar phenomena of the water.

The death of Horatio J. Sprague, for 53 years United States consul, occurred at Gibraltar, aged 78 years.

A. A. Sanchez, consul general of Ecuador at Valparaiso, was assassinated in that city.

Because of their incomplete pacification the Philippine civil commission has restored military rule over the islands of Cebu and Bohol and the province of Batangas, Luzon.

It is said that Gen. Kitchener is closing his grip on the Orange River and the Cape Colonies and determined efforts are being made to end the war. Steyn and Gen. De Wet are fugitives in the Verde district of the Orange River Colony.

The wife of Paul Kruger, former president of the South African republic, died in Pretoria of pneumonia, aged 67 years.

It is said that Gen. Corbin is likely to enlist an army of 12,000 natives to serve in the Philippines.

LATER NEWS.

Philadelphia and other eastern capitalists are planning the construction of a network of trolly lines in Wisconsin which will cost $10,000,000.

T. O. Wangdahl, a farmer living near Badger, Iowa, was burned to death while defending his home from a fire which started in the neighboring fields from the sparks of a passing engine. Wangdahl was alone, and when he saw the fire approaching his home he attempted to fight it off without assistance.

Mrs. Anna Biehr was committed to jail in Cincinnati, O., by Judge Parrot because she called him a liar in open court.

Four members of the faculty of the Connecticut agricultural college have been asked to resign as a result, it is said, of their alleged opposition to the policy of President Flint relegating the study of agriculture to a secondary place in the curriculum.

A severe widstorm wrought much damage at Naples, Texas. Several small buildings were blown down and Harry Bryant was crushed to death.

John O'Connor was suffocated to death in a fire in the LaClede hotel at Ottumwa, Iowa. Eighteen other guests had narrow escapes.

Spain and the United States are engaged in diplomatic dispute over the possession of the ordnance left by the Spanish troops in Cuba when they evacuated the island.

Plans are under way for a combination of all the leading hat makers of the country.

The Orient line steamer Ormuz, from Sydney for London, landed at Plymouth two persons supposed to be suffering from bubonic plague. One case developed after leaving Marseilles.

The race between the Constitution and the Columbia on Long Island sound the 22d again demonstrated that the Constitution is the faster fair weather craft. In a light breeze and smooth water over a 21 mile course Columbia was defeated four minutes 18 seconds elapsed time.

William Brooks, a negro, was lynched at Elkins, W. Va., for shooting Chief of Police Robert Lilley.

Two young farmers are in a dangerous condition as a result of fighting a duel over a girl with whom both were involved. C. J. Dillon and Wm. Morgan, Three Mile, W. Va., were the parties involved. They used shotguns.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

Andrew Carnegie has offered the city of Portsmouth, O., $50,000 for a public library.

The oldest specimen of paper money has turned up in China at the age of 534 years.

Shareholders of a steel company at Sheffield, England, voted to build a branch at Washington, Pa.

American methods and manufactures are displacing all others in England, where everybody studies the "Yankee."

Spanish merchants in Havana prefer annexation to the United States rather than experiments under the Platt law.

Lord Pauncefote's talk about a new canal treaty is taken to mean that England will make concessions to adjust differences.

President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase exposition, says it will be an exposition of processes rather than of products.

It has been judicially decided that women who pay rent directly to a landlord in Toronto are entitled to vote for aldermen.

The United States training ship Lancaster, which has been cruising since January 1, has reached the Brooklyn navy yard.

Gen. Wood has been made a member of the Academy of Science of Havana, a most exclusive society limited to 40 members, all elected for life.

Three Chicago students of electricity have invented a system of wireless telegraphy which is said to be a decided improvement on other methods.

The plans for the national home for disabled volunteer soldiers have been accepted. The home is to be built of Johnson City, Tenn., and the building is to cost $1,000,000.

From January, 1899, to June 30, 1901, the total imports into Cuba were valued at $179,321,118, and the total exports at $144,240,641, leaving a balance against the island of $34,950,477.

Mrs. Lucinda Powers, who died recently in Georgetown, O., was said to be the boyhood sweetheart of Gen. Grant, and when Grant became president he made her postmistress of Georgetown.

TOUCHES HIGH MARK.

Records of Years Broken by the Intense Heat.

An Average Temperature of 110 Degrees Throughout the West—Weather Bureau Reports No Relief in Sight.

Washington, July 22.—The weather bureau has issued the following special bulletin:

"Practically the entire country was covered by the hot wave Sunday, except the immediate Pacific coast and in the states of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois nearly all previous high records were exceeded. The maximum temperature line of 100 degrees encircles the entire great corn belt. At Davenport and Dubuque, Ia., and at Springfield, Ill., the maximum temperatures of 106 degrees were two degrees above the highest previous record, while at St. Louis the maximum of 106 degrees has been equaled but once before, on August 12, 1881. At Chicago, the maximum of 102 degrees equals the previous high record of July 10 of the present year. In the states of Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, the duration of the present heated term is without precedent, there having been practically no interruption to temperatures of 90 degrees or over since June 18, a period of 34 days. On 18 days of this period the maximum temperature at Kansas City was 100 degrees or more. There are as yet no indications of any relief from the abnormal heat. No rain has fallen in the corn belt for the past three days, and none is in sight. It is, of course, probable that scattered local thunderstorms, which are always accompaniments of protracted periods of heat, may fall at times, but no hope can be entertained at this time of any general rains or permanent relief."

Smashed All Records.

St. Louis, July 22.—On Sunday, the day that Gov. Dockery designated for fasting and prayer to God that the present drought might be broken in Missouri, all records for hot weather in St. Louis were smashed, the weather bureau thermometer on the custom house registering 108 degrees in the shade. On the streets and in exposed places, the mercury went many degrees higher. The record broken was that of 106, made in the early eighties. As early as seven a. m. the day gave promise of being unusually warm. At that time the thermometer registered 90 degrees, and from then on, until 3:30 p. m., the mercury steadily climbed upward under the impulse of a fierce sun shining from a cloudless sky. Hardly a breath of air stirred all day, and the little that did circulate came as the draft from a furnace, so intensely hot was it. Those who dared to leave their homes went for comfort to the parks, which were thronged all day and late into the night with thousands of suffering humanity.

In Iowa.

Burlington, Ia., July 22.—Frightful heat prevailed here and all over southeastern Iowa Sunday. The maximum here was 110, accompanied by a hot wind. Reports from the state show: Chariton, 107; Fairfield, 108; Ottumwa, 110; Murray, 110; Middletown, 113; Keithsburg, Ill., 112. Corn is reported to be firing badly. Some grain men declare it has been damaged to the extent of half a crop.

Michigan Crops Drying Up.

St. Joseph, Mich., July 22.—Reports from various points in the southern section of this county show that the great vegetable districts are slowly drying up. No rain has fallen in the vegetable districts for the last 21 days. The potato districts are considered by conservative growers ruined, as the plants are beginning to wilt, and rain at this time could not revive them. The famous Galien cabbage district, embracing several hundred acres, is drying, and if rain does not come within the next few days the entire crop will be ruined.

In Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 22.—Sunday was the hottest day in central Indiana for several years. While the official record was only 99.8, it was 107 on the streets, and on the drill ground of the Indiana national guard, which is in camp at the state fair grounds, it was 110. During brigade drill Sunday evening 15 men fell from the heat and were carried from the field by the ambulance corps. All will recover. There were no prostrations in the city. Eight thousand excursionists were here on account of the camp.

In Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., July 22.—The heat Sunday reached 103 degrees in the Auditorium tower and 118 degrees on the street level, all former records being broken. There were two deaths and several prostrations. Two men and a child were drowned while seeking relief from the heat. Two perished in Lake Michigan and the other in Lake Calumet. In every part of the city the suffering was intense, but especially in the Ghetto, where children lay on the sidewalks and steps on the shady side of the street, panting, crying, moaning, while their elders, suffering with them, could do nothing for their relief.

One Death from Heat.

Springfield, Ill., July 22.—All previous heat records were broken Sunday, when the government thermometer registered maximum 106 degrees. One death and two prostrations resulted. Edward Feerer, of Anderson, Ind., was overcome and died in a short time. Two residents were prostrated and are in a serious condition.

No Rain Falls.

Kansas City, Mo., July 22.—The heat Sunday broke all records, the temperature at four p. m. being 104. Thermometers on the street at 11 o'clock at night recorded 92. Sunday was the thirty-second day of the hot spell, and there is no indication of a change. In Kansas City, Kan., three deaths due to heat were reported. Prayers for rain were offered in nearly all churches in Kansas City, and generally throughout Kansas. So far as heard from no rain of any consequence has fallen in any portion of the drought belt in the past 24 hours.

Hot Day in Omaha.

Omaha, July 22.—With the exception of July 26, 1894, on which day the temperature reached 105, Sunday was the hottest this city has experienced in 27 years. The mercury stood at 99 at 11 o'clock, gradually going up to 104 8-10 at 4:15 p. m., and at six p. m. back to 104. There was not a trace of rain anywhere in this vicinity and what little wind there was came from the south, and instead of being a relief added to the discomfort. The parks offered not the slightest respite to the masses who sought cool retreats.

VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

Gov. Allen Presents Recent Resolution Adopted by the Porto Rican Legislature.

Canton, O., July 22.—Gov. Charles H. Allen, of Porto Rico, reached Canton from Washington on Sunday, attended services at the First Methodist Episcopal church with the president, and spent the remainder of the day at the McKinley home until 10:40 at night, when he left for the east. He goes from here to Washington, thence to his home in Lowell, Mass., and from there he hopes to go to the Maine woods for a vacation. His mission here Sunday was to present to the president the resolution, passed by the Porto Rican legislature, providing a system of local taxation for the island such as under the act of congress entitles the island to free trade with the United States. The president's official acknowledgment of the receipt of this resolution will be made July 25, the anniversary of the landing of American troops in Porto Rico, when a proclamation will be issued declaring free trade between the United States and Porto Rico.

Gov. Allen is well pleased with the conditions in Porto Rico and anticipates a bright future for the islands. The people, he says, are taking kindly to the new regime, and each of the provisions is heartily supported as it becomes understood by the people. Between himself and the natives, the relations now are most cordial and pleasant, and they have shown him many favors. He says there is much enthusiasm on the subject of education. The taxation plan adopted, he believes fully adequate to the needs of the island.

MOONSHINERS' BULLETS.

Kill Marshal Price and Wound Two of His Posse in Putnam County, Tenn.

Nashville, Tenn., July 22.—A party of revenue officers were ambushed about six miles from Monterey, in Putnam county, at four o'clock Saturday morning and one man was killed and two badly wounded. The posse of six were led by Deputy Collector Bell, and they were creeping along a steep hillside above an illicit still when they received an order to throw up their hands. They had barely located the speaker 40 feet below them when a deadly volley from eight guns was poured upon them. Deputy Marshal Thomas Price was instantly killed and Posseman C. Mackey was badly wounded. The officers returned the fire, but the moonshiners made the place so hot that Collector Bell and the survivors retired and carried Mackey with them. One moonshiner was heard moaning and calling to his friends that he had been mortally wounded.

Collector Bell has been authorized to gather a posse and has started to recover the body of Price.

RIOT IN INDIANAPOLIS.

White and Colored Roughs Fight in a Park—Three Men Badly Wounded.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 22.—While 10,000 people were crowded under the trees at Fairview park Sunday night a riot broke out between the "Bungaloos," a local crowd of white boys, and some colored boys. The whites chased the colored boys into the main pavilion, and when the officers of the park protected them, the "Bungaloos" fired several shots and stoned and clubbed the crowd. The officers were powerless for two hours and telephoned to the governor for a company of militia. Failing to get the governor, 15 policemen were asked for and sent out. Charles Daniels, a bystander, was shot through the neck and may die. Two other young men were badly beaten with clubs and a dozen more ladies and children were hit with sticks and stones. An old feud has existed between the white boys living in the western part of the city and the negro boys.

WAS A GREAT MEETING.

Ten Thousand Persons Attend Epworth League Services in Mechanics' Pavilion, San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 22.—The religious enthusiasm aroused by the international convention of the Epworth League here had its culmination at the grand meeting held Sunday afternoon at the Mechanics' pavilion. About 10,000 persons were in attendance and not a seat was vacated until the conclusion of the sermon preached by Bishop Joyce, president of the league. His theme was "Faith in Christ," and no address more eloquent or fervent has been heard since the assembling of the convention. At its conclusion the bishop was tendered an impromptu reception, not being allowed to leave the platform until nearly all the members of the great congregation had grasped his hand. The influence of the league was not alone felt in the central meeting. All over the city, in churches of many denominations, services were held and every place the local pulpit was occupied by a visiting divine.

Sad News Unnerves Fighter.

Evansville, Ind., July 22.—Kid Hubert, of Louisville, Ky., was knocked out here Friday night by Jack Beansholfe, of Chicago. The fight took place on the river. While the fight was in progress Hubert received a message announcing the death of his father. The message lost him the battle.

Made a Juror of Awards.

Springfield, Ill., July 22.—Charles T. Higgenbotham, superintendent of the Illinois Watch company, has been appointed juror of awards in machinery at the Pan-American exposition in Buffalo.

More Plague Deaths at Honolulu.

Washington, July 22.—Gen. Young, at San Francisco, has notified Acting Adjt. Gen. Ward that the commanding officer at Honolulu reports two more deaths from bubonic plague at that place, one a native and the other a Japanese; also a third under suspicion.

Turned It Down.

Madrid, July 22.—The Spanish senate rejected a motion which had been opposed by the premier, Senor Sagasta, to determine by inquiry who was responsible for the disasters to Spain in the war with the United States.

DEATH OF MRS. KRUGER.

Wife of Former President of the Transvaal Passes Away at Pretoria.

Paris, July 22.—A dispatch from Brussels says former President Kruger has been notified by cable that his wife died Saturday at Pretoria.

Pretoria, July 22.—Mrs. Kruger's long separation from her husband, combined with the death of her favorite daughter, Mrs. Smith, last week, had completely broken her spirit. Mr. Hoff and many other members of the Kruger family were at her bedside when she passed away.

London, July 22.—"Owing to the Sunday telegraph hours in Holland," says a dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hilversum, "Mr. Kruger was not informed of his wife's death until the evening. The news was broken to him by Dr. Heymans and Secretary Boeschoten. Mr. Kruger, who had just returned from Hilversum church, burst into tears and asked to be left alone. He exclaimed: 'She was a good wife. We quarreled only once and that was six months after we were married.' He prayed for a long time and is now calmly sleeping, his Bible beside his bed. The Transvaal and Orange Free State flags flying above the white villa were draped and half-masted. Shortly before the news came a crowd of country girls had been singing a folk-song outside the villa."

London, July 22.—All the morning papers publish kindly editorials concerning the death of Mrs. Kruger, and express sympathy with Mr. Kruger. The Times begins thus: "The English people will feel genuine sympathy with the aged ex-president of the Transvaal in the severe domestic bereavement which has befallen him." This is followed by a eulogy of Mrs. Kruger.

[The death of his wife will doubtless prove a severe blow to Paul Kruger, for they were devoted to each other, and it is said that the former Transvaal president followed the advice of his wife in preference to that of any of his associates. She was the ideal of a helpmate according to the philosophy of the Boers. She was highly accomplished in all the arts of domesticity, but she knew little or cared little for accomplishments that would shine in the salon. When Paul courted her he was plain Paulus Kruger and she Miss Du Plessis. She had in full the qualification of a Boer wife. She could bake, she could sew, she could sweep, she could scrub. But after her husband's rise to power she showed that she could also rave, for it is said that the former president of the South African republic is worth about $5,000,000. Mme. Kruger did not care for show. With a fortune like that she could have lived in oriental splendor, but there is not a well-to-do burgher in the Transvaal who has not as pretentious a residence of Oom Paul and his wife. The president's salary was $5,000 a year, and yet madame superintended her own kitchen. Her dresses were simple in the extreme. A gown of plain black was the most gorgeous raiment she possessed. If Mme. Kruger was not the best housewife in all South Africa, she was certainly very near to that enviable distinction.]

TROUBLE FEARED.

Believed That Opening of the Kiowa-Comanche Lands Will Cause Disorder and Distress.

Fort Sill, O. T., July 22.—Disorder and distress will, it is feared, follow the actual opening of the Kiowa-Comanche opening on August 6. It is now estimated that fully 150,000 people will have registered for a chance to secure one of the 13,000 claims to be awarded by lottery when the registration booths close on July 26. Thousands of persons now on the reservation, who are neither mechanics nor artisans, and who have little or no money, announce their intention of locating around Lawton if they fail to win a claim. Campers who came in prairie schooners by the thousands generally brought with them provisions sufficient only to last from five to ten days. Continued drought has caused the water to be restricted and for days a hot wind has blown over the prairies and the temperature has averaged over the 100 mark. With these conditions before them many are already beginning to grumble, and when this is followed by disappointment over failure to draw a lucky number the hope that bore many up will doubtless give way to more serious conditions.

BIG JOURNEY BEFORE IT.

Dry Dock at Havana Just Purchased by Government to Be Towed to Philippines.

New York, July 22.—It is announced that Rear Admiral Bowles, chief constructor of the navy, is taking steps for the transportation of the Spanish dry dock in Havana harbor to Subig bay, island of Luzon. Had it not been for Rear Admiral Bowles' foresight the dock would within another week have been in the possession of New York capitalists, who had opened negotiations for its purchase and were making final arrangements for the transfer when the navy department stepped in and bought it. The route and the distance the dock would be towed are thus stated by the navy department: Havana to Canary Islands, 3,100 miles; Canary Islands to Gibraltar, 700 miles; Gibraltar to Port Said, 1,920 miles; Port Said to Aden, 1,310 miles; Aden to Colombo, 2,130 miles; Colombo to Singapore, 1,270 miles; Singapore to Manila, 1,286 miles; Manila to Subig bay, 100 miles; total distance towed, 11,916 miles.

Fireburns Evidently at Work.

Mattoon, Ill., July 22.—This city has suffered 18 conflagrations in the last four weeks, entailing an aggregate loss of $2,400,000. Sunday night three fires broke out in different portions of the city in the space of two hours. All were of incendiary origin. The authorities have been destroying gambling outfits and enforcing the law against vice, and the fires are believed to be the result of retaliatory measures. A vigilance committee is to be appointed, and extra guards will patrol the business and resident portion of the city.

Four Men Killed.

Lebanon, N. H., July 22.—A carriage containing James Goodwin, of Hinsdale, Mass.; William Thurston, of Perry, N. H.; Thomas Burns, of Winooski, Vt., and Eddie McCabe, of Lebanon, was struck by the Montreal express on the Boson & Maine railroad, and all four were instantly killed.

Will Retire.

Brussels, July 22.—Count de Lichtervelde, Belgian minister to the United States, will retire from that post at his own request. He will be succeeded by Baron Moncheur, Belgian minister to Mexico.

TOILERS MAY CLASH.

Indications of Serious Trouble Because of the Great Steel Strike—An Episode at McKeesport.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 22.—Reports that the steel corporation officials have decided to reopen mills under guard are declared by President Shaffer to be "like the first gun fired on Fort Sumter." He said the men are ready for fight and employers cannot secure enough workers to resume.

A report just reached here at three o'clock this (Monday) morning, says that the strikers at McKeesport, because of persistent rumors that workmen were to be imported, gathered to the number of 200 or 300 and picketed the town, holding up everyone coming along and making him give an account of himself. No one was roughly treated, but the police force was called out and dispersed the men at 2:45 o'clock.

The important event in the strike history of the day is the organization of the tube mill workers at McKeesport. The word from there is that after long and arduous work Assistant Secretary Tighe, of the Amalgamated association, succeeded in organizing 125 of the National Tube Works company. At the meeting 25 skilled men from each of the departments were initiated into the mysteries of the Amalgamated association, and Mr. Tighe claims that within 48 hours enough more of the workmen will be secured to keep the entire plant closed down, affecting 9,000 men.

From Wellsville nothing has been received here except word that the situation is unchanged and the strikers say everything is satisfactory to them. It is believed, however, that an attempt will be made to-day to put men to work there from other points, the ten men from Vandergrift who are said to be at East Liverpool ready to go in early in the day being the principal men relied upon for the purpose. While the strikers say they will not commit any overt act, there is an uneasy feeling manifest throughout the entire valley and no one is willing to anticipate the result of the proposed attempt to put these men at work.

President Shaffer would say nothing of the plans of his association during the coming week further than to reiterate his former statements that his programme was perfected and would be carried out to the letter. His people had been preparing for this conflict, which they foresaw for three years, and are prepared to carry on the fight for an almost indefinite period.

The first week of the steel strike ended Saturday in this district with two big meetings, one indorsing nonunionism, the other condemning it. The first was held at Vandergrift Saturday afternoon, where the sentiment of the workers of the Vandergrift, Leechburg, Apollo and Saltsburg plants of the American Sheet Steel company was expressed in speeches and resolutions. More than 1,500 men attended the gathering. Speeches were made by prominent mill workers indorsing nonunionism and declaring loyalty to the company.

The meeting at McKeesport was diametrically opposite to the Vandergrift gathering in its object and action. It was held in White's opera house under the auspices of the Amalgamated association and was addressed by several of the prominent officials of the association, principal among whom was President Shaffer. The hall was crowded to the doors and much enthusiasm was evidenced.

The manufacturers claim to be well satisfied with the developments of the week, as there are still in operation the nonunion mills at Vandergrift, Chester, Duncansville, Old Meadow, Saltsburg and Scottdale and the tin plate mill at Monessen. All of these mills, they say, have a large capacity and are running full. They also express gratitude at the partial start made at Wellsville.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., July 22.—The stationary firemen's strike has practically collapsed. At a conference here Sunday between the executive board of the United Mine Workers and the striking firemen, committees were appointed to wait on the coal companies, and if the strikers are taken back the strike will be declared off.

FATAL AFFRAY.

One Man Killed and Two Others Wounded in a Fight at De Witt, Ill.

Clinton, Ill., July 22.—About 11 o'clock Saturday night in Dewitt, a small town ten miles east of here, Warren Brewster shot Ed Taylor, who died instantly, and Clay Conder, Brewster's partner, shot Fred Taylar, a brother of the murdered man, in the arm. Fred Taylor and Fred Wilson and others were badly cut. Conder and Brewster are both under 21 years old, and came here from near Danville, Ky., last spring. A few weeks ago they had trouble with the Taylor brothers, who resented remarks they had made about some of the young ladies of Dewitt, and Brewster was knocked down by Ed Taylor. Saturday night they met the Taylor brothers and began shooting. Brewster and Conder are in jail at Clinton.

Aguinaldo Is Irritated.

Manila, July 22.—Aguinaldo is considerably irritated at his continued surveillance by the American authorities. Whenever he signs his name he must add the word "prisoner." He has refused the request of his friends to write the insurgent general Malvar, still at large in southern Luzon, advising him to surrender. He consented to sign a copy of his oath of allegiance, with the understanding that it be forwarded to Malvar with the purpose of influencing his surrender, but under his signature to this oath he wrote: "Prisoner in Malacanan prison."

Two Boys Killed.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 22.—While seven boys, ranging in age from 15 to 18 years, were sitting on the track in the shadow of a box car Sunday morning at Hoyt avenue siding, a switch engine struck the car, which dashed into the group, killing two of the boys and seriously injuring three others.

Ex-Congressman Dead.

Schenectady, N. Y., July 22.—Former Congressman Simon J. Schermerhorn died Sunday night at his home in Rotterdam, from apoplexy. He was 73 years of age.

NOT A VICIOUS CITY.

Washington Compares Favorably with Other American Towns.

Sunday-Closing Laws Are Observed by All Classes of Society—A Hint for Citizens Who Love to Sign Petitions.

[Special Washington Letter.]

IT IS the undivided opinion of experienced army officers that the canteen should never have been taken away from army posts. Their opinion was not listened to before the law was passed abolishing the canteen; and now their views are even more pronounced, because of existing conditions in the army.

An officer on the staff of the adjutant general recently said: "Gen. Corbin would never dream of telling any school-teacher how to manage a public school. He would never think of telling a preacher how to manage his church, or how to preach. He would never offer to instruct a superior organist how to drill a choir. He would not be so absurd as to offer to act as surgeon in place of the surgeon general. But he knows how to manage the army, because that has been his life business. But the good preachers and well-meaning temperance workers, who know absolutely nothing about army life and its environments, boldly undertook to abolish the army canteen, and they succeeded."

It is singular and gratifying to notice what interest the people of the country take, not only in the army, but in the citizens of their national capital. The petitions which they have sent here to be used before congress for the total prohibition of the sale of liquor in the District of Columbia would probably measure a cord, or a cord and a half, if stacked up appropriately.

There is one fact about Wahsington that should be noted—there is no other city in the country which is so widely, so thoroughly advertised and commented upon. Here are 200 newspaper correspondents watching everything, commenting upon everything; and Washington is more closely watched in a newspaper way than any other city of the country. There is no city in which the laws are more strictly observed; and the police court reports will bear out the statement that there is no better regulated city than this.

On account of the general publicity given to every little occurrence out of the ordinary line, and the exaggeration of events through partisan correspondents, an idea obtains in some quarters that this is a very bad city, and that there is a great deal of wrongdoing. At the same time it is true that our local government is as good as that of any other city, and in no other city are the laws better enforced or better observed. The only people who break the laws are people who are sent here by constituencies in districts remote from the capital of the nation.

Recently a long petition came in from citizens of Cincinnati praying for total prohibition in the District of Columbia. This petition came from a town in which Sunday is celebrated as a holiday, with all the theaters open, a matinee performance given in the afternoon, evening performances, baseball games, and so on. This seems to come with poor grace to a city in which Sunday is observed more religiously than it is anywhere else. Sunday here is a day of absolute quiet and rest. Not a public resort of any description is open to the people on a Sunday, except the churches and the hotels.

Another peculiar phase of the interest felt by the nation at large in the welfare of the District of Columbia is shown in the piles of petitions that come in from various parts of the country, especially New York and New Jersey, praying for the enactment of some laws "to protect young women in the District of Columbia." Now, if

CONGRESSIONAL POKER GAME.

there is any place in the world where young women do not need additional protection it is in the city of Washington; and the petitioners from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco, New Orleans and other great cities of the country would do well to confine their missionary work to their own cities. There are many thousands of women in the employment of the government in this city. This condition has endured for years; and out of it not a dozen scandals have ever grown. There is nothing in the history of the policy of employing women in the government departments that does not redound to the credit of American women.

There are very few people living in Christian countries to-day who obey the injunction of the Founder of their religion to "judge not, that ye be not judged." That is the reason that good, well-meaning people, who regard themselves as approximating perfection, take such an interest in making their neighbors behave themselves. They overlook John, the drunkard, in their own community. They overlook Mary the Magdalene in their own village. They are so self-satisfied with their own lives, and with the workings of their churches and societies, that they want to reach out and evangelize the other poor fellows who are not so righteous as themselves. Consequently they want to reform the national capital.

In one of our churches recently a man from an Illinois farm, who was visiting relatives here, addressed a prayer-meeting, and expressed the hope that "all of the members of this church are really followers of the Founder of our religion." He had scarce taken his seat when a good brother arose and said: "Criticising the church is small business. The church is all right; at any rate, this church is all right."

The Illinois farmer listened to the tirade which was so unexpectedly hurled at him, and then arose, saying: "It is well for me that I came here to-night. I never before supposed that there was a perfect church, composed of perfect men and women. Out west, where I live, all men and women acknowledge that they are imperfect, and they are praying for salvation. I will go back home and tell the old folks that there is a church commun-

FILING AWAY PETITIONS.

ity in Washington which is absolutely perfect, and without sin."

There was no reply to that innocent sarcasm. But such things should not occur in alleged Christian communities. There is neither reason nor excuse for any community to boast of its perfection, nor its approximation unto perfection. The churches in this city are no better than the churches in other cities, towns and villages. And, likewise, the churches and societies in the various cities and communities of this republic are not perfect. They have neither right nor reason to suppose that the national capital is a hotbed of corruption; and that it needs the guardianship of the reformers of innumerable communities, who might better be engaged in casting the beams out of their own eyes, before they look for the mote in the eyes of our people here in this ten-miles-square, which is the home of the federal government.

When the congress is not in session, particularly, this is a model city. The people who are so anxious to regulate the morals of the army posts and the spiritual development of this city might well employ their time and talents in selecting model men to represent them in the national house of representatives. It is when the congress is in session that the hotels make their "big money," as they call it, by their all-night poker games with liberal sales of champagne and cigars; all of the most costly brands. It is when the congress is in session that the "strange woman" described in Holy Writ infests this city. It is when the congress is in session that the national capital needs the guardianship of the moral elements of the nation. Therefore, let the people who want to make this a perfect city quit sending here as their representatives men who worship themselves, instead of worshiping their Creator; who worship their appetites and passions, well knowing that they are safely screened by newspaper men of small caliber, to whom they offer small official favors.

Thus is plain talk, of course; and it is all true. But you must not imagine that the people send nothing but sporting men to the national house of representatives. Quite the contrary. There are 357 members of that body. Fully 300 of them are reputable and worthy citizens. But the people who want this to be a model city usually elect 50 or more common scrubs every two years, and they leaven the whole lump with impurity and disrepute.

So don't allow yourselves to imagine that this community needs a national guardianship. It don't. It is one of the best governed cities in the world. It is a credit to the republic, and to every citizen of the republic. Petitions for the betterment of the city are valueless. Let the people send only proper representatives to congress, and the national capital will be all right.

SMITH D. FRY.

Seriously Bitten by a Shad.

William Duncan, aged 26 years, a Delaware river fisherman, was bitten by a shad and is now in the Delaware hospital at Wilmington, Del., suffering severely. While hauling in his net ten days ago one of the fish, which was particularly vicious, seized his hand in its mouth and inflicted a painful injury. The fish had fine teeth, which cut the flesh. The wound was regarded as trivial, but in a few days the hand began to swell. Now it is inflamed and swollen much larger than the usual size, and serious results are feared. The injury is infected with a poisonous matter and the outcome may be blood poisoning.

Exploring Syrian Castles.

Castles in Syria, to the eastward of Moab, are being explored by Dr. Alois Musil, of Vienna. On an earlier tour he came across one of these ruins and reported its plan, at the same time that he showed photographs of the frescoes that survive on its walls. They are believed to belong to later Roman centuries and to have been erected by powerful princes of Arab stock. Architecture and ornament show the influence of Perso-Grecian art.

Encouraging.

Nervous Lady Passenger (to deck hand)—Have you ever seen any worse weather than this, Mister Sailor?

Deck Hand—Take a word from an old salt, mum; the weather's never very bad while there's any females on deck a-makin' henquiries about it.—Fun.

Almost Startling.

"It seems strange that such an old man should be in love with me."

"Yes, doesn't it? Usually they are after some young girl."—Detroit Free Press.

Considerate.

"I thought, Mrs. Sharpe, I'd stop and ask how you were. I must go again immediately."

"You are very kind and thoughtful, Mrs. Borum."—Philadelphia Times.

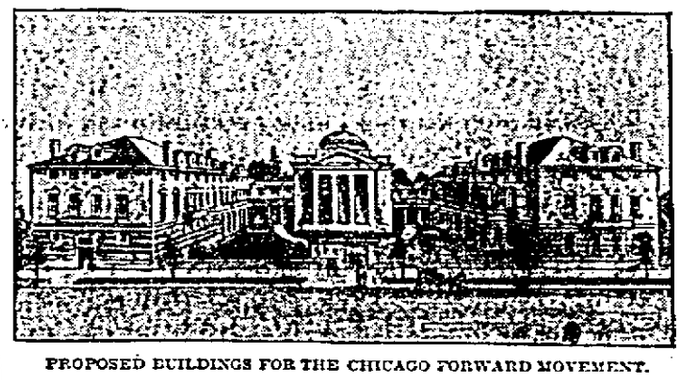
FORWARD MOVEMENT

A Philanthropic Enterprise of Truly Universal Interest.

Its Purpose Is the Foundation of a Well-Balanced Character in Children Who Have No Real Home Life.

[Special Chicago Letter.]

A GREAT deal has been written and said about the grand work being done among the foreign residents of the congested districts of Chicago, but too much can hardly be added in praise of the "Forward Movement" which, during the last seven years, has been brightening and enlarging the lives of the inhabitants of the northern portion of the crowded Nineteenth ward, the population of which is largely American, poor but respectable and unfortunate, to which the saloon formerly offered the only social meeting place. The scope of the work is such that its influence must gradually extend all over the country. If arrangements could be made for city children to go to the country in summer and country children enjoy the advantages of city life in winter, the benefit would be mutual. When our churches all open every day in the week, and and all, rich and poor alike, can feel an equal right to enter and enjoy the spiritual and social advantages which must, in time, be provided, then the work of Dr. George W. Gray and many others whose efforts are in unison will be more generally understood and appreciated. During the vacation season the only playground for the children of the poorer classes is the street, and while that furnishes the fresh air impossible to obtain in the one room occupied, perhaps, by an entire family, they become precocious, educated in the way of sin, and with a predominating idea of making all they can out of everybody. A poor woman was obliged to change her home to another portion of the city and said: "Yes, I should like to be near a school, but I would rather be near a settlement. The children want to



PROPOSED BUILDINGS FOR THE CHICAGO FORWARD MOVEMENT.

join the clubs and I couldn't live without a mothers' meeting. It gives me something to think about when I am washing. I know where the children are when they are at a club, and it gives them something to talk about. They don't fight half as much as they did. If they go to a settlement, nothing will keep them from school."

The help given by the forward movement is not so much in the nature of charity as in giving hope and impetus to the discouraged and opportunity to all. Dr. Gray says that "every child should have an opportunity to meet its obligations to society." It is impossible for the mothers, burdened and environed as they are, to train their children properly. Perhaps they lack the necessary knowledge. The doctor found so many homeless, untaught, lawless children on the West side, that he persuaded two of them to live with him for awhile, and induce others to come and pass a few hours in a natural, boyish manner. He was so encouraged by their grateful response that the house at 221 South Sangamon street was secured, which has, since that time, been the home of his

DR. GEORGE W. GRAY.

work, which he hopes will extend indefinitely. He has been aided, both by money and personal effort, by many of the best-known people of this city and the work has so grown that a lot of over 400 feet frontage has been practically secured on West Van Buren street, upon which it is proposed to erect a fine set of buildings, the cost not to exceed $75,000. The Daughters of the Revolution are to help. An Episcopalian lady has promised $15,000 for a chapel to be erected in the center of the grounds, in which religious services of all denominations may be held, the only restriction being that no sect speak against the beliefs of any other. The church will be strictly non-sectarian. It is believed that the spiritual side of the people to be benefited is especially in need of development. The chapel will set back about 130 feet, leaving a park in front for the children. In one wing of the building it is planned to have an entertainment hall, gymnasium, bowling alley, baths, swimming pool, club and class rooms and apartments for industrial training for boys, and in the other wing corresponding rooms for girls. There are to be a kindergarten and many other necessary apartments. The building is designed to accommodate from 5,000 to 10,000 weekly in the various lines of work. Dr. Gray said the other day that he had planned little souvenirs to be sold at one dollar each. He lectured in a small Illinois town the other Sunday, and at the close of his address over 80 people came up and gave their names and dollars, requesting him to send souvenirs when printed. He hopes to obtain $10,000 in this manner.

A great feature of the work is the summer house near Saugatuck, Mich. A park of about 200 acres has been secured, with a frontage on Lake Michigan. Of this 200 acres has been set aside, which is to be divided into lots for summer cottages, the rental of which, it is expected, will furnish an endowment fund sufficient for all expenses. The management agrees with Mr. Armour, who once said: "No one has a right to foist upon society an institution that will mortgage the future for its support." The settlement and park are organized as a "Republic of Self-Control." Their senate is composed of two members from each of the boys' clubs, and the house of two representatives from each of the girls' clubs; the president, Dr. Gray, having the power to veto, which he has never yet been called upon to exercise. The children make their own laws, and have courts in which offenders are regularly tried and sentenced to make good, either in money or labor, any damage they may have done. A savings bank receives the pennies saved by the children. Regular attendance at club entitles them to merit marks, a certain number of which pays for a week's board at the park. Fathers are especially encouraged to attend the settlement meetings. Here they see their families in a new light, and learn to take pride in the progress of their children, who are perfectly at home in the freedom of their surroundings. Some method is always provided by means of which destitute mothers and children may go to the park without expense, but it has been found to the advantage of those who can do so to charge small sums for board.

Dr. Gray personally paid for the outing of several poor women last summer, and one day learned that two of them had telephoned, ordering a carriage for which they paid three dollars, in order to enjoy a ride around the country. They could have paid their own way, either in money or labor. At the Settlement it was found that gifts of free clothing were making beggars of the women.

Miss Dix, who has charge of that department, called them together and publicly explained this to them. Now they all pay a few cents or do a little work around the house for what they receive and are rather proud to wear the garments, telling each other what bargains they have secured. The janitor service of the building was paid for by this money last winter, and the women had the satisfaction of feeling that they were not "objects of charity." To encourage this same feeling of self-respect a small weekly sum will be charged at the park. If a child goes for two weeks, on the first he is a visitor, on the second he pays $1.50, or works not to exceed 2½ hours daily. Entertainment is provided for every waking hour. The park movement was largely brought about by a perception that sending children to tent in the suburbs made them too much an object of public attention. They were remarkable for their poverty. Occupants of carriages would drive up to the camps and select nice-looking children to drive with them, and some were encouraged to sing and dance, being paid in fruit or pennies. All this, while helpful in a way, did not give them the quiet and example of home life, the pleasure of doing for others without expectation of reward, which life at the park furnishes. This is intended to be strictly private and in accordance with usage in that of the families of more fortunate children. The little ones are often found ignorant of the simplest of table customs, being accustomed to have food by the "piece" and carry it in their hands until eaten.

The Forward Movement is divided into social, civic, educational, recreative and spiritual work. Its purpose is the foundation of a well-balanced character.

EDWARD JULIAN.

A Victim of Tobacco.

Twynn—Poor Bickett's death resulted from his fondness for tobacco.

Triplett—I heard that he was killed by an explosion.

Twynn—Well, he opened a keg of powder with a lighted cigar in his mouth.—Leslie's Weekly.

Merely Temporary.

Bridegroom—I'm afraid we shall look so happy and contented that everyone will know we are just married.

Best Man (consolingly)—Don't worry, old chap; it will only be for a day or two, you know!—Tit-Bits.

Luck.

Turner—Bickers is always complaining about his bad luck.

Springer—That's better than to be always growling about other people's good luck.—Boston Transcript.

The Usual Way.

Ethel—I think that vase is awful homely, don't you?

Maude—Yes. I have dropped it on the floor three times, but it won't break.—Somerville Journal.

His Pa Explains.

Bobby—Pa, when does a man get too old to learn?

Father—When he gets too old to marry, my son.—Puck.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Brutal Crime Recalled.

When Charles Miller, now serving a two-years' sentence in the house of correction in Milwaukee for burglary, is discharged next fall he will be immediately rearrested, it is said, charged with having participated in the brutal assault upon Mr. and Mrs. William Nebeker on the night of May 27, 1895, in a little cottage two miles from Waukesha. Mr. Nebeker was 77 years old, and his wife 73. Their house was broken open and the burglars beat the old couple over their heads with clubs, leaving them for dead, first ransacking the premises. Mr. Nebeker died a few months later, never regaining his strength. Mrs. Nebeker is still alive, and it is said will be able to identify her assailants.

Find an Old Cemetery.

The work of pipe laying for the waterworks in Two Rivers has revealed the location of the oldest cemetery in that vicinity. A half dozen skeletons in a good state of preservation have been disinterred. Most of them have an exuberant growth of hair on the skull. The oldest inhabitants remember having been told of the cemetery by those who have long since passed away. It was the burial ground of 60 years ago. It is now the busy center of the city.

Medical Law Is Valid.

The medical law passed last winter which requires graduates of medical colleges to take examinations before the state board before being licensed to practice, except those who matriculated at Wisconsin colleges before the law was passed, was decided to be valid and constitutional by Judge Seibecker in the circuit court in Madison. An appeal was taken to the supreme court, where the case will come on for trial at the August term.

A Raving Maniac.

Mrs. Oscar Turney, wife of a contractor at Beloit, has become a raving maniac from brooding over a grade crossing accident in which two women were killed and which she witnessed. Whenever a train passed the house she would rush out and shout to the crews to slacken speed. After compelling teamsters to drive slowly by threatening them with a revolver she was sent to the Mendota asylum.

The State Fair.

Secretary John M. True, of the Wisconsin state board of agriculture, has sent out copies of the premium list of the next state fair, to be held in Milwaukee September 9 to 13. The secretary says that "the public can rest assured that every effort will be put forth to make the coming state fair the equal of any ever held in its spirit of fairness to all concerned."

Crop Outlook.

The weekly crop report of the Washington weather bureau says for Wisconsin:

No rain; crops in southern counties damaged to some extent by heat and lack of moisture; corn in central and northern sections growing rapidly; winter wheat and rye harvested; large amount of hay put up in good condition, yield better than anticipated except in southern counties; tobacco making little progress on account of drought.

A Great Paper Mill.

A meeting of capitalists who recently purchased the water power in the Wisconsin river at Kilbourne City resulted in bringing to a focus the plan for a paper mill at Kilbourne and an interurban electric railway between Madison and other summer resorts, power for both of which projects is to be secured from the dam at Kilbourne.

Sent to Prison.

Steward Jeleff, alias C. H. Winter, has pleaded guilty to robbing the First national bank at Mineral Point of $25,000 on May 24. Jeleff was sentenced to a term of four to ten years, according to deportment. The money was all recovered.

The News Condensed.

Conrad Elgert, a farmer near La Crosse, was robbed of nearly $1,000 while working in a field, leaving him penniless. At one time he had a large fortune, but lost a part in the Alma bank failure.

Donald A. Cameron, a prominent citizen of Eau Claire, was found dead in a hotel at Sioux City, Ia. It is believed death resulted from the intense heat.

Charles Clark, aged 60, was sentenced in Sheboygan to one year in the state prison by Judge Kirwan for the larceny of a watch.

William Banks, aged 73 years, died at his home in Waukesha after an illness of six weeks. He was an artist.

The fiftieth anniversary of the Presbyterian synod of Wisconsin will be celebrated at the regular annual meeting to be held in the Presbyterian church at Hudson, October 8 to 10.

Because she was unable to provide for its support, Mrs. Amelia Dewee, aged 20 and a mother of six weeks, consented to the adoption of her babe by a family in La Crosse.

William Bishop, aged 22, a brakeman on the Omaha road, was drowned in Shell lake while bathing. Bishop's home was at Calumet, Mich.

Burglars entered the post office and general store of Joseph Crowley at Little Prairie, taking small amounts of stamps and change and about $200 in clothing and cutlery.

A new species of the potato bug has appeared in the farmers' fields in Grant county and threatens great destruction.

Two brothers, five and eight years of age, children of John Eaglekrout, were drowned in the river at Tomahawk.

The Northern Electric company of Madison has decided to build a $100,000 extension to its plant.

W. W. O'Keefe, mayor of Ashland in 1891 and 1893, died at his home in that city.

Michael, the 16-year-old son of Mathias Steinmetz, of the town of Polk, while in bathing at a summer resort near West Bend was seized with cramps and drowned.

At Moscow, Idaho, the chief clerk of the state board of Idaho sold at public auction timber on 13,000 acres of land owned by the state to Henry Turrish, of West Superior, for $103,422.26.

Fire destroyed Kentzler Bros.' livery barn and partly burned the Fess hotel in Madison. The loss is $15,000.

An Unpatriotic Suggestion.

"What I want to do is to purify the politics of my community."

"Don't let any of the mercantile agents hear you say that," responded the friend.

"I don't see what difference it can make in my credit."

"They are as likely as not to take it for granted that business isn't good, and that you want office."—Washington Star.

Willing to Chance It.

He was obviously anxious, and she seemed almost willing.

"I shall refer you to papa," said she, with a becoming blush, "before giving you a final answer."

"But I am perfectly willing to take you without any reference," said he, magnanimously.—Indianapolis News.

An Absurd Rivalry.

"When I started out in life I didn't have a dollar to my name," said the man who boasts.

"That's nothing," answered the satirical friend, "when I started out I didn't even have all of my name. It was several weeks before I was christened."—Washington Star.

Just What He Said.

Master—What is the feminine of friar?

First Boy—Please, sir, it hasn't got one.

Master—Next?

Second Boy—Nun.

First Boy (indignantly)—That's just what I said!—Tit Bits.

The Tramp's Epitaph.

Beneath this stone, forever hid,
There rests a life-long prowler.
The only work he ever did
Was when he worked the growler.
—Judge.

JUST BEFORE THE QUARREL.

Hetty—Jack called last evening, and I think he had been drinking.

Betty—Yes, I saw him afterward and he said you looked beautiful.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sentiment.

I love the flag—the noble flag,
Fair emblem of the free;
And next to that the cold-wave flag
Is the flag I long to see.
—Washington Star.

"The Sins of the Father," Etc.

Tommy (studying his lesson)—I say, pa, where does the Merrimac rise and into what sea does it empty?

Pa—I don't know, my son.

Tommy—You don't know, eh? And to-morrow the teacher will lick me on account of your ignorance.—Harlem Life.

A News Agency.

Mr. House—It doesn't seem to me that our new cook is a great success.

Mrs. House—Not as a cook, I grant you; but she has lived in nearly half the families in town and her conversation is so entertaining!—Boston Transcript.

Thoughtful.

"Charley," said the affectionate little wife, "didn't you tell me those blue chips cost a dollar apiece?"

"Yes."

"Well, here's a whole box full of all colors that I bought at the bargain counter for 75 cents."—Harlem Life.

Feminine Charity.

Maude—Young De Auber was married to that rich Gotrox girl last week.

Clara—Why, I thought he claimed to be wedded to his art.

"Well, she's mostly art."—Chicago Daily News.

A Paradox.

They tell us faithful old Tray,
Who posed so long as true,
Is but a myth. One can't be Tray
And yet be faithful, too.
—Philadelphia Press.

WOMEN AND SECRETS.

He—You know they say a woman can't keep a secret.

She—That's a libel. A woman can keep a secret as easily as a man can—all but two kinds; secrets that aren't worth keeping and others that are too good to keep.—Fun.

Social Obligation.

Little Elmer—Papa, why is it more blessed to give than to receive?

Prof. Broadhead—Because, my son, if you permit yourself to receive you are compelled to give about three times as much in return in order to properly express your gratitude.—Smart Set.

PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

Mrs. Newlywed (tearfully) — But you promised to cherish me until death do us part!

Mr. Newlywed (darkly)—And death, I'm afraid, is about to part us, Ethel Gwendolin. I have just eaten a piece of that spongecake you insisted on making yesterday!—Ally Sloper.

Crossing.

J. Caesar crossed the Rubicon,
Napoleon crossed the Alps,
But men who cross their wives, gadzooks,
Had better bind their scalps.
—Detroit Free Press.

The Wrong Thing.

"Professor," said Mrs. Lyon-Hunter, "I want to present Mr. Bull. This is Prof. Dumproser, Mr. Bull. He is the author of that learned treatise on 'Genius: A Species of Insanity.'"

"Ah!" exclaimed Mr. Bull, "charmed! Always delighted to meet a genius like you, sir."—Philadelphia Press.

Why She Was Sure.

George—I see nothing but for us to elope. Do you think your father would forgive us?

Ethel—I am sure he would.

George—How can you be sure?

Ethel—I felt a little nervous on that score, and—and I asked him.—Tit Bits.

Where Charity Begins.

"My good little man," said the visiting pastor, "I am afraid you've been fighting! A black eye! Don't you want me to pray with you?"

"Naw," said the good little man. "Run home and pray with your own kid. He's got two black eyes."—Philadelphia Press.

Blessed Sleep.

How bless'd the priceless boon of sleep,
From care a rest benign and deep;
When nature lulls to sweet repose
And cures each ill that mortal knows.
Sleep, priceless jewel that the eye
Of poor may wear, though none can buy!
But oft, alas! man wakes to find
His wife has learned his inner mind,
For secrets he preferred to keep
Escaped while talking in his sleep.
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

WAY TO ACQUIRE INFORMATION.

The Rector—He is the most thoroughly informed man I know, upon all imaginable topics.

Miss Brown—No wonder. He gets shaved every day at the barber shop.—Harlem Life.

Better Luck.

The small boy who is steeped in sin
Soon learns he catches more in school,
Thanks to his little beaded pin,
Than when he fishes in the pool.
—Ladies' Weekly.

Enough to Kill.

Doctor—I see what the matter is. It's dyspepsia. All you have to do is to laugh heartily before and after each meal.

Mrs. Binks—Impossible. I get them myself, and wash the dishes.—N. Y. Weekly.

Funny Mr. Crimsonbeak.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Has Mrs. Yeast called on you lately?

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—Well, she was passing, to-day, and she just put her nose in at the door.

"Sort of a bugle call, eh?"—Yonkers Statesman.

His Bright Prospects.

Mr. Mokeby—Yo' want to marry mah daughtah? Well, what am yo' prospects?

Lem Loafenly (on crutches, pitifully)—I've brought suit ag'inst de street cah comp'ny fo' $5,000 damages fo' de loss ob fo' toes.—Puck

THE NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING CO.

RENEWAL OF THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

The approaching expiration of the ten-year term for which the Chinese exclusion act was extended in 1892 is made the occasion of renewed arguments, by journals conducted in the interest of capitalists who are large employers of labor, against the re-enactment of the law. These are re-inforced by a large body of disinterested citizens who believe the exclusion of the Chinese, or the people of any other race, from immigration to and settlement in this country to be in direct conflict with the principles of freedom and equal rights upon which our government is founded. A good deal is to be said for this view of the case. But on the other hand, in this as in other cases, all abstract political principles are subject to such modifications in their practical application as are found necessary for the general good of the community. To open the doors of this country to an unlimited influx of Chinese cheap labor would lower the standard of living, for the entire wage-earning population of the country. The consequences would ultimately be disastrous to the very interests which are now looking to a deluge of Asiatics to furnish cheap labor for the railroads, cheap labor for the factories, cheap labor for the mines and on the farms. China can furnish this cheap labor in abundance, and to shut it out is in their eyes inimical to the best interests of the country, retarding its development and hindering its prosperity. It would afford, too, a convenient escape from the tyranny of the labor unions, which are always seeking not only to advance the wages of labor, but to shorten its hours and to impose such other restrictions upon the productive efficiency of labor as have handicapped the English manufacturers in their competition for the world's markets, and have already largely reduced, and threaten to reduce still more, the volume of its industrial activity. But the demands of the labor unions, though often unreasonable and tyrannical, are nevertheless to be numbered among influences which contribute to the maintenance of a high standard of wages and physical comfort and well-being among the workingmen of the country, and eventually must end in compromises or permanent adjustments of the relations of capital and labor on a basis mutually advantageous to both interests. Taking a broad view of the subject, it is far better, even as a matter of dollars and cents, for the railroad or industrial corporations of this country that a high rate of wages be maintained than that our highly paid and highly fed mechanics and workingmen be supplanted by hordes of Asiatics who can, and do, live on a few cents a day. For it is the spending ability of our millions of workingmen which creates the market for the products of our factories and fills the freight cars of our railroads. It is this which keeps the mills and the mines busy, makes active business for the merchants, and insures good prices to the farmers. Cheap labor means the universal poverty of the masses—squalid huts instead of comfortable homes—and a general degradation of the standard of physical and moral well-being. The cheap-labor countries are the poorest and least progressive countries in the world. These are the arguments which appeal to the American people against letting down the bars to a deluge of Chinese cheap labor. They will prevail with congress. The Chinese exclusion act will probably be re-enacted, with such modifications as have been commended by experience.—Pioneer Press.

WE SHOULD BE UP AND DOING.

During the past two years, to the knowledge of the editor of The New North, Rhinelander has made no special effort to increase her population or secure new industries. This indifference becomes apparent when we stop and figure up what we have and what we ought to have, together with the opportunities for investment and the resources at hand. The growth and development of the city during the past few years is such as none of us can "point with pride." A new order of things should be inaugurated and our citizens should "take the bull by the horns," so to speak, and attempt to do something. The opportunity is ripe for the organization of an active Business Mens' Association, which should have the support of every good and progressive citizen. Rhinelander, the same as every other city, has tax payers who are everlastingly complaining about the rate of taxation. It has been lowered during the past year or two, till it is now quite reasonable. Don't kick unless you find it absolutely necessary, and then kick as lightly as possible. Don't try to hold the city back. If you can't afford to hold city property, don't do it. But whatever you do, help to build up the city by inducing others to become citizens and securing the location of new industries. There is room here for many manufacturing establishments aside from the small variety we now have. Push, don't pull.

THE YOUNG MAN'S DAY.

The prospects for a young man's making something of himself were never brighter than they are today. The present, as the Scientific American states, is the day of the young man. He is in demand. If he be mentally well equipped, and have character and common sense to back his knowledge, he will find that there are opportunities open to him, often on the threshold of his business career, such as the young man of an earlier day would dream of as the goal only of long years of waiting and working.

As a matter of fact one of the most striking features of our present industrial era is the remarkable prominence of the younger men: the splendid opportunities that are offered them and the distinguished way in which they are carrying burdens of responsibilities, which in an earlier age were supposed to fall only upon much older shoulders.

The Milwaukee Journal gives the Eau Claire Leader credit with emphasizing a point in favor of Northern Wisconsin as an agricultural region that the Journal had never before heard of. The "point" is that drouths are never known in the northern part of the state. The statement is not new, neither is it original with the Eau Claire paper. The fact of the matter is, The New North has been making this excellent truth known for years. We would not venture the assertion that the "point" of which the Journal speaks was original with this paper. Even if it was we would say, help yourselves.

An effort is being made by some of our Rhinelander people to establish a free kindergarten. The New North hopes that our citizens will at once see the possibilities of such an educational institution and by the aid of the city funds supply the city with a kindergarten. It is a matter of a short time when all the cities will have free kindergartens. Most of the cities of prominence in the state have them, and Rhinelander should be credited with intelligence and progressiveness enough to have one in connection with her city schools.

The Janesville common council refuses to give the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road the privilege of crossing a street to a site where the corporation proposed to erect a $50,000 depot, which would have been an ornament and a credit to the Bower City. The voters of the city should remember the wise (?) dads and at the next municipal election relegate them to the shades of obscurity where such relics of the dark ages belong.

Saturday, the Buffalo exposition will be marked by the dedication of the Wisconsin building. The speakers will include Willet M. Spooner, of Milwaukee, and Governor LaFollette. Tomorrow the governor and the state officials will leave Madison for Buffalo. It is said that the specimens of lumber from this state are the finest on the ground.

It seems that Mrs. Carrie Nation is now paying the penalty for her reckless career as a joint smasher. Monday she was fined $100 and given thirty days in jail for disturbing the peace and dignity of Topeka by a Sunday saloon raid last March, and the end is not yet. The old gal will find that it sometimes costs dearly to gain even cheap notoriety.

During the year 1900 the shortest passage of sailing ship from London to Calcutta was 82 days, and the longest 193 days. The shortest passage from London to San Francisco was 109 days, and the longest 203 days. The shortest trip from San Francisco to London was 96 days, and the longest 181 days.

Perry Belmont's advice to the Democracy in favor of the removal from the party of Bryan and Croker is much like that of the surgeon who told a patient suffering from gangrene that it would be necessary to remove him from his diseased foot.

A large share of San Francisco's population is Chinese. Of these very few can read English, and yet Andrew Carnegie will present the city of the Golden Gate with a library.

The Bible teaches that they neither marry nor are given in marriage in heaven. We always had an idea that there wouldn't be enough men there to go around.

In dropping the Bryanism the Democrats, to do justice to the country, might take up patriotism and progress.

It is not necessary to make concessions that are dishonorable in order to be kind and helpful to the oppressed.

Madison people were praying for rain, while the Milwaukee people were praying that it would not rain

THINGS WE COULDN'T HELP SEEIN' AND HEARIN'

Saturday and Sunday was another pair of warm days, in fact they were about as hot as any witnessed, thermometers registering 100 and over in the shade. It was so hot that a stray silver dollar in the pocket of 'Lige Sturdevant became bullion. The greatest loss was sustained by one of our young men. He wore a large diamond on his noble breast. It sparkled and gave light and envy to many, but its day has passed. It melted. Arthur Rouse had a narrow escape. He was riding in a boat with some young ladies on Lake Thompson. The heat contracted the boat to such extent that the water rushed in and it was with the utmost difficulty that the party reached shore. Even the gall of some of the fishermen who go fishing and tell all about it was so softened that it gave many a much needed rest. There were a few who were strictly in it, however, and they were those who irrigated the people with ice cream and lemonade. Those are only a few of the occurrences and we mention them simply for the benefit of the coming generation.

* * *

We are informed that the shirt waist man made his debut in church in this city last Sunday. This information cannot be given positively for the simple reason that the writer was not there himself. It was too confounded hot. The young shirt waist worshiper carried his coat with him, evidently prepared to save himself the humiliation of being turned away from the church. But Rhinelander ministers haven't such delicate sensibilities as some of those we read about. Strange to say no ladies fainted away and none left the church in indignation. The young man attracted no more attention than his fellow-men and the look of apprehension and resolution gradually faded from his eyes, giving way to one of perfect peace and comfort. The popularity of the shirt waist in Rhinelander is only outshined by its comfort, and we believe they have come to stay.

* * *

Several of the society ladies of the city are devoting considerable of their spare time to bowling and are becoming good patrons of the alleys. Some are becoming quite proficient and frequently make a "strike," while a "spare" is a common occurrence. It is the best kind of exercise and the ladies are to be congratulated. Billiards and pool is also becoming popular with some of the members of the fair sex and a few are learning to handle the cue gracefully and intelligently. Keep it up ladies, you're doing nicely.

* * *

County Clerk Carr says the weather clerk is ruining his business. Demands for marriage licenses are few and far between these days and the presiding genius of the license department lays all the blame at the door of King Sol and his accomplice, the weather clerk. Mr. Carr does not wonder at the dullness in the marriage market, however. And when you come to look at it from matrimony's vantage ground of safety, when all fears of spinsterhood are a past experience so far removed as to be completely forgotten, what higher torture could be thought of than to be a starched-up bride or bridegroom in the heat of the summer time.

* * *

A well known young man, whose business keeps him on the streets considerably, says that if this blawsted weather continues, he is going to adopt the fashion set for horses. He made the resolution as he stood on a street corner and observed the new fangled head gear for horses on the team used by B. L. Horr for delivery purposes. He said he was going to buy one of those funny bonnets, soak a large sponge in water, put it in the crown of the hat and see if he cannot add a little to his comfort.

* * *

This is great weather for alley parties with foam crowned refreshments, even among some of the best of 'em. To put it more intelligently, the weather is suitable for "rushing the can." Of course there is a distinction, but is there much of a difference?

AGED MAN LOSES FOOT

Serious Accident Befalls Jas. Robbins, Aged Father of Our Townsman, F. S. Robbins.

The Big Rapids (Mich.) Herald gives an account of a serious accident that befell James Robbins, father of F. S. Robbins of this city. As many of our citizens are acquainted with the old gentleman who met with the accident, the article will no doubt prove of interest. It follows:

"Yesterday forenoon while in his field this side of Paris, James Robbins, of Crapo, had the misfortune of having one of his feet cut off, or so nearly so that the job had to be finished. It seems that Mr. Robbins had a balky horse hitched to his mowing machine and in one of the animal's stubborn moments, Mr. Robbins got down off the seat took hold of the bridle and tried to lead him. Suddenly the horse started with a rush, as is generally the case, and before Mr. Robbins could get out of reach of the knives, he had been caught and one foot nearly taken off. The fact that the member was so badly mangled, is said to have been all that saved him from bleeding to death. With his foot torn and bleeding, Mr. Robbins, drove across the forty-acre field and there sat down beside the fence until a boy came along, when he sent for help. Mr. R. is 84 years of age, has a good constitution, and always enjoyed the best of health, and will no doubt pull through all right."

THE NEW JEFFRIS MILL.

Things are Booming, Says Ed. Brazell to the Editor of the Merrill Advocate.

The following concerning the firm of Brazell & Flynn and the rebuilding of the mill at Jeffris as printed in the Merrill Advocate will prove of as much interest to the readers of The New North as to those who peruse the columns of the Merrill paper. While the owners of the mill are residents of Lincoln county, we cannot help but lay some claim to them. The Advocate says:

"Ed. Brazell, member of the county board from Harrison, drove down last Wednesday morning and, as usual, was promptly on hand when the time to call the board together came. Mr. Brazell says things are booming up his way. Mr. Brazell is a member of the firm of Brazell & Flynn. They employ a small army of men in the woods, on the railroad and in the mill, which is nearing completion.

"Brazell & Flynn are building a new mill at Jeffris, or rather rebuilding the one that was burned down, and the work is now so far along that they expect to be able to start up by the first of August. Besides the building of the new saw mill, the firm is building a seven-mile railroad they expect to have completed before the snow flies. Mr. Brazell says they have timber enough to lumber for ten years and manufacture 10,000,000 feet every year. Brazell & Flynn are successors to the D. K. Jeffris Lumber Co., who have operated at Jeffris for several years past. They usually manufactured about 10,000,000 feet, half of which is pine and the remainder hemlock and hardwood."

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Recorded With the Register of Deeds for Week Ending Tuesday, July 23.

Following are the real estate transfers in Oneida county for the week ending Tuesday, July 23, as recorded in the office of the register of deeds:

Thomas Donlan, to Cornelius Lynch, Lot 7, Block 8, Albans addition $600.00
Edward Ferry, to Paul Prince, Lots 2, Sec. 4, Tp. 11, R. 12, Block 1, G. S. Coon's addition $175.00
Brown Bros. Lbr. Co., to Robbins Lbr. Co., SW NW Sec. 26, Tp. 38, R. 9 .... $100.00
Robbins Lbr. Co., to Brown Bros. Lbr. Co., SW SE Sec. 26, Tp. 38, R. 9 .... $100.00
Augusta Reichel, to Jacob Heyl, Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec. 25, NE SE SW SE SE SE Sec. 25, Lot 5, Sec. 26, Tp. 35, R. 10 E. ....

A Movement to the North.

The world is beginning to realize the true value of northern Wisconsin and to see that, instead of its being a sandy desert from which all the values were gathered when the pine was cut, it is in reality a great and valuable agricultural country, especially valuable as a stock country. Gradually the work of the railroads that own lands and of settlers who have learned the value of that deep eventempered soil have made this known. Now others are learning this and are coming to us with their famished stock from the west, where there is neither food nor drink for them, while up there the grass is long, sweet and nutritious, the waters cool and refreshing and the streams bank full. This is shown by the sales of land made recently to western stock men who were offered lands and refused them years ago only to come now and buy them for three times the price. These men come from the afflicted sections of the west and will locate in the state. Northern Wisconsin is blessed with a very equitable climate. It gets very cold but the cold is not of the penetrating kind. It gets very warm, but the warmth does not kill. The soil is deep and of a decomposed siliceous loam, and hay and grass and clover grow abundantly with out freezing. There are no sudden changes and stock can be put out earlier and left out later in the year than in the southern and more clayey counties. And now the drought afflicted are appreciating this and will come where the terrible sirocco is unknown. That is indeed an ill wind, but it blows good to Wisconsin.—Milwaukee Journal.

LIGHTNING STRIKES A BARN.

Barn, Machinery and Seventy Tons of Hay Destroyed by Fire.

At an early hour yesterday morning lightning struck the barn on the farm of George Ames, in the Ames district, a few miles from the city. The structure, together with the machinery and seventy tons of hay, was destroyed. The farm was leased by Dave Gustafson and Bert Ames for a term of five years and these gentlemen are the heaviest losers. It is said the loss was about $2,000, with no insurance.

EVERYTHING IN
SUMMER MILLINERY
AT COST.

Trimmed Hats ranging in price from 50 cents up.

Nice line of Summer Felts that sold from $1.00 to $1.50—while they last 75c.

A Complete Line of Hair Switches from $1.50 Up.

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.

MRS. N. A. BELL

GO TO
HORR'S
FOR
Fancy Groceries.

EVERYTHING IN FIRST-CLASS
Groceries, Teas, Coffees and Spices.

OUR SPECIALTIES:
Ceresota Flour,
Colby Cheese,
C. & S. Coffees.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Minne'lis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.
Atlantic Limited .... 1:55 a. m. Daily

WEST BOUND.
Pacific Limited .... 1:55 a. m. Daily
Accommodation .... 7:00 a. m. Dex. Sun.

Soo Line trains arrive and depart from C. M. & St. Paul depot in Minneapolis and Union depot, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1896. Close connections for Tomahawk, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marinette, Menominee, Waupaca, Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond and all points on Wisconsin Central R'y.
Fitt Pray, Agent.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y.

NORTH BOUND
No. 11—Daily .... 4:02 a. m.
No. 17—Ashland Mail and Express .... 1:32 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 4—Daily .... 10:58 p. m.
No. 2—Ashland Mail and Express .... 11:14 a. m.
H. C. Braeger, Agent.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

RHINELANDER LODGE No. 598, B. P. O. E. Regular meetings first and third Thursdays in each month. Permanent location in new K. O. T. M. rooms, Stevens street.
W. E. Ashton, E. R.
R. J. LaSelle, Sec.

FLAMBEAU LODGE NO. 73, K. of P. Parker Building, Brown St. Regular Communication every Friday.
B. L. Horr, Jr., K. of R. and S.
D. H. Walker, C. C.

LARAWAY TENT 17, K. O. T. M. Rhinelander. Regular review every alternate wednesday, commencing August 9. Visiting Sir Knights welcome.
P. A. Brown, Com.
Jno. Greenwood, Record Keeper.

RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 242, F. & A. M. Stapleton Block. Regular communications First and Third Tuesdays of each month.
Chas. Stevens, Sec.
Arthur Taylor, W. M.

RHINELANDER CHAPTER No. 74, R. A. M. Stapleton Block. Regular convocations Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month.
A. Taylor, Sec.
M. H. Raymond, H. P.

LAKE CAMP, No. 1749, M. W. of A. Rhinelander, Wis. Meetings every Tuesday night. Visitors are cordially invited.
E. A. Chapman, V. C.
H. E. Greene, Clerk.

I. O. F. COURT JUANITA, 1975. Rhinelander, Wis. Meetings at I. O. O. F. Hall second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
H. P. Morrill, C. R.
S. E. Stone, R. S.

PHYSICIANS.

T. B. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wis.
Office Corner Brown and Davenport streets

F. L. HINMAN,
Physician and Surgeon
Office in the Hinman Building, Davenport St.
Rhinelander, Wis.

C. H. O'CONNOR,
DENTIST.
Office Corner Stevens and Davenport Sts.
Over Horr's store.

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MERCHANTS' STATE BANK,
Capital $50,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Brown Street
Rhinelander, Wis.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
of Rhinelander
Capital $50,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits
Bank Corner Davenport and Stevens Street

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Attorney at Law.
Collections promptly attended to.
Office in Merchants State Bank building

S. S. MILLER,
Attorney at Law.
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor.
Rhinelander, Wis.

A. W. SHELTON,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
Rhinelander

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney at Law.
Collections
Rhinelander, Wis.

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BRICK, CEMENT, HAIR
—AND—
BUILDING MATERIALS
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Furnishes Monthly to all lovers of Song and Music a vast volume of New, Choice Copyright Compositions by the most popular authors.

64 Pages of Piano Music
Half Vocal, Half Instrumental
21 Complete Pieces for Piano

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Can insure prompt delivery by calling up
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J. R. McDONALD,
Boot and Shoe Repairing.
Rubber Heels and Soles Applied.
WORK GUARANTEED SATISFACTORY.
Driving and Cruising Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
CHARGES REASONABLE.
Opposite Fuller House, Stevens Street, Rhinelander, Wis.

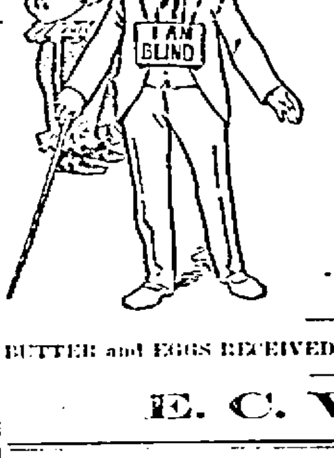
Children's Colds

usually result from playing at windows or upon floors of drafty, unevenly heated rooms. Hot-Water and Steam Systems warm evenly and genially the entire house—no cold rooms or hallways.

INNES BROS.,
Rhinelander, Wis.
IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators.

HAMMOCKS
TO CLOSE OUT
—AT—
Greatly Reduced Prices.
Croquet Sets Very Low in Price.
C. D. BRONSON.

Like a Blind Man a Fool



is the grocer who thinks he can fool you and not be found out. Our business is based upon the confidence you give us. We never attempt to say anything to you which might be an exaggeration of facts. We try to give you MORE than we promise, rather than LESS, and we cheerfully say: "Money back if you want it."

HAVE YOU TRIED
RICHELIEU PURE FOOD?
THE BEST YET.

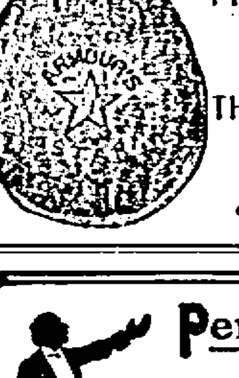
If you use the best your money can buy, you have? Consider this offering before you make up the list for your next purchase.

BUTTER and EGGS RECEIVED DAILY from the BARRON FARMERS.

E. C. VESSEY.

THE END OF THE SEASON
comes earlier for the tailor than the man the tailor works for. We are figuring on getting out the remnants of
SUMMER SUITINGS
when the summer is not yet half through. But preparations must be made for fall.
Therefore we offer exceptional quality in
MADE-TO-ORDER
clothing. These suitings are made on high class goods.
Suits of Worsted and Cheviot formerly $25 now $20.
Trousers formerly $8 now $5.

ZANDER, The Tailor.



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DEALERS IN
FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS,
POULTRY, GAME, ETC.
THE BEST of EVERYTHING IN MEATS
Cover Block, Stevens Street,
Opp. Rapids House.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

Pere Marquette Route
TO THE
PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION
At Buffalo, N. Y.
THROUGH, ROUND-TRIP TICKETS VIA MILWAUKEE.
Break the Monotony of an All-Rail Trip by taking the Part-Rail, Part-Lake Line.
For Rates and Particulars, write—
H. W. JAMESON, T. P. A., 91 Wisconsin Street, MILWAUKEE.
Or
H. F. MOELLER, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

BITS OF LOCAL GOSSIP

City and County Happenings.

Beers & Co. lead them all in clothing, shoes and hats.

For prices and style call on H. Lewis, the one price clothier.

Chas. Davis, of Menasha, was a city business visitor the latter part of last week.

Elwin Billings, of Antigo, is in the city working at the plumbers trade.

A. S. Pierce left Tuesday for Wausau on business connected with Silverthorne & Co.

Miss Olive Rogers left Saturday for Merrill to remain several weeks, the guest of her grandmother.

F. T. Coon, Arthur Taylor and J. C. Teal left Monday morning for Milwaukee to attend the Elk carnival.

WANTED—Laundress at the Hotel Northern, Monico. Wages $15.00 per month. B. F. Jillson. jy18-tf

John Moen bought and sold this month a tract of about two thousand acres of cut lands, yielding him a fine profit.

Misses Lillian and Winnie Foster left Saturday for Merrill to enjoy a month's visit with relatives and friends.

Judge A. C. Brazee, of Milwaukee, who, with a party of friends, is fishing at Chapin's resort, was in the city Monday.

W. T. Stevens, E. A. Forbes and H. L. Jewett left on the limited Monday night for Milwaukee to celebrate with the Elks.

Miss Kate Asmondsen, who has made this city her home for two years, left Tuesday for her home at Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

"The Tomahawk" is doing a fine work for the country. It devotes a page to matters of interest to prospective settlers.

Miss Eva Plain, formerly of Oconto, is in the city. She is looking over the field with a view of opening dress making parlors.

The city park, donated by Brown Bros., will make a beautiful spot in time. Every dollar expended on it will count in future years.

Somebody should inject life into the sleeping Business Men's Association. Is it making an effort to do any of the many things that ought to be done?

Nelson Roberts, the gentlemanly and wholesouled representative of the Standard Paper company, of Milwaukee, called on his trade in the city last Monday.

If you want some "just as good" "I make it myself", remedy, try an imitation Rocky Mountain Tea. Twill make you sick and keep you sick. J. J. Reardon.

Max Sells, district attorney of Florence county, was in the city on business Monday. Max has made a success of the law, which fact pleases all his many friends here.

Thos. Hagan, of Rhinelander, on Tuesday accompanied W. D. McIntire to Centuria, Mass new town in Polk county, to look over timber lands, and town lots.—Barron Shield.

A resident of Keenan, Price county, Wis., advertises for a wife, and is willing to take any old kind of a girl, even a corred haired one. If she can only play the piano and grub stumps.

An itinerant zither soloist has been touring the city during the past week trading operatic solos or rag time two-steps for pennies or nickels. He had good goods and did a good business.

This section was visited by a hail storm last Sunday morning. The hail stones came large, thick and fast for a short time, but not of long enough duration to do much damage to vegetation.

Judge Billings returned Saturday from his Tomahawk Lake resort where he had been for several days "sprucing up" preparatory to enjoying an outing with his family and some of his friends.

Misses H. E. Brooks and Anna Brooks, of Sauk Center, Minn., arrived in the city on Wednesday of last week to remain two or three weeks, guests at the home of their sister, Mrs. Arthur Taylor.

Mrs. Alta Weston, of California, who had been here for a week, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. D. J. Cole, left Monday for Stevens Point, where she will remain for a week before going to her south-western home.

P. N. Hammer returned last Thursday after a month on the road as a Knight of the Grip for the Sewnah Shoe company. The absence from home and the trials of a commercial traveler was not to his liking.

Miss Laura Horn, who has been lying very ill at the home of a relative in Milwaukee for two weeks suffering with inflammatory rheumatism, is expected home this week, provided she recovers sufficently to stand the journey.

Preliminary work for the construction of the new Rhinelander Mutual Telephone company's line has commenced, says A. W. Bryant, the superintendent. Five carloads of poles have arrived and are being unloaded by a crew of four men who arrived Tuesday afternoon.

Have you written a letter to any friend of yours who is in the milling business that there is a fine opening for him here? If you haven't do so before you sleep. Let everybody push and the way to do that is to be interested all the time in bringing business men to Rhinelander.

The old Clark mill, one of the landmarks of Wausau, was destroyed by fire last Monday night. The origin of the fire seems to be somewhat of a mystery. For a number of years the old mill has been idle, and as it had been divested of most of its machinery the loss was not so great.

A couple of little boys were enticed away from their homes at Wausau by a couple of peddlers; at least that is the story told by one of the young chaps who was located near Tomahawk and sent home. The other little fellow has not been found yet and it is believed that he is somewhere in the neighborhood of Arbor Vitae.

Bert Oxensleigher has resigned his position with Armour & Co. He left yesterday morning for Ironwood, where he will relieve one of the men in the office there for a week. He then goes to Aurora, Ill. He will take the management of a large stock farm near that city. Bert is a tip-top good fellow and his friends dislike very much to see him leave Rhinelander.

Judge Alban left Tuesday for Wausau on business.

John Moen left last night for Chicago on business.

Mrs. W. E. Thompson is the guest of friends in Oshkosh.

Mike Holland spent Sunday with his family in the city.

Rhinelander has gardens this year as good as any town's.

Last Sunday saw another exodus to the lakes from the city.

Lester Goodell has accepted a position as night clerk at the Oneida House.

Charley Conro returned Saturday after a few days' business visit at Oshkosh, his old home.

WANTED—Girl wanted for general house work. Good wages, small family. Apply at this office.

If the artificial lake now surrounded Rhinelander what a glorious day Sunday would be, despite the heat.

What a pity that the lake is not now surrounding the city, to bless the heated of an evenin' or a Sunday.

Howard Knapp, of Oconto, has circulated among his friends in Rhinelander a couple of times the past week.

Lige Sturdevant left last night for Oshkosh to meet his family with whom he will return the latter part of the week.

Will Oatman, who has been decidedly under the weather since the Fourth, left yesterday for Oshkosh to recuperate.

Miss Elizabeth Baker returned Monday evening after two weeks' visit with relatives and friends at Merrill and Tomahawk.

Bert Prior and family now occupy the Raymond residence in the Sixth ward, having moved into the same the latter part of last week.

Mrs. John Petry and two children returned last Thursday from Eagle River, after a week's visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Kinney.

Miss Edith Kelley left Tuesday for Antigo, where she has a class in stenography. From there she went to Milwaukee to visit for a few days.

E. S. Anderson and son, of Wausau, are in the city the guests of relatives and friends. Mr. Anderson and family were at one time residents of this city.

Gus. Horn went down to Milwaukee Tuesday to return with his wife and daughter Laura, who have been there and at Chicago for several weeks.

The ladies of the Baptist church will give a cake sale and ice cream social Saturday afternoon and evening in the Newell building on Davenport street.

We actually believe that some of the boys would bowl if they went to —Alabama for it. The extreme heat apparently makes no difference with them. They must bowl.

The St. Paul road will run an excursion from Tomahawk to the Dells of the Wisconsin on Sunday next. There's a few in this city who contemplate taking the journey.

Fat lady—Don't sleep too much; exercise; don't eat fats and sweets. To reduce flesh rapidly take Rocky Mountain Tea. Acts directly on the fatty tissues. 35c. J. J. Reardon.

If young ladies think sores, pimples and red noses look well with a bridal veil and orange blossoms, it's all right. Yet Rocky Mountain Tea would drive them away. 35c J. J. Reardon.

Frank Breyette is in the city this week in the interest of the Pauly Cigar Co., of Minneapolis. Frank makes this territory every seven weeks and is working up a good trade for the Pauly brands.

Miss Ethyle Holland, who is attending the summer school, was taken ill last Monday afternoon and fainted away in the school room. She was obliged to give up her work for the balance of the day.

Peter Didier went over to Three Lakes Tuesday. He was called there by the Woodruff & Maguire people to raise a couple of smoke stacks which were blown down during the wild storm last Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Wilson left Friday over the "Soo" for a visit with friends at Grand Rapids, and other points in Michigan. They expect to be absent a week or ten days.

Only one week remains before the great annual picnic of the Modern Woodmen at Wausau on August 1st. Wausau people want you all there. Go and have a rousing good time.

J. V. Lindsey returned Thursday morning over the "Soo" from a business trip east. While away he took in the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, and visited many other cities in the east, including Boston and New York.

Otto Hinple left Monday for Oshkosh, where he will enjoy a week's vacation. Otto took a couple of souvenirs along with him in the shape of two large stones that some of the boys stowed away in his grip unbeknown to him.

A. S. Pierce returned Sunday morning after an absence of three weeks spent in Boston, New York, and other eastern cities. He also viewed the sights of the Pan-American exposition. His aunt, Miss Becker, will remain in the east for several weeks yet.

Services at the First Baptist church next Sunday will be as follows: 10.30 a. m., sermon, "The Dignity of Man Regained." 7.45, "Our Future Home." During the month of August the pastor will be absent and Rev. Thos. Walker will fill the pulpit.

One of the Omro papers give out the information that on the 15th of August will occur the marriage of Miss Belle Crego, who has worked as compositor in the New North and Vindicator offices for a year, to Harry Johnson. The marriage will occur at Omro.

Harry Briggs, a former Rhinelander young man, but now of Tony, a village west on the "Soo" line, where he is employed in one of the leading stores, is in the city, the guest of his parents on the north side. Harry has many friends in the city who are glad to see him amongst them again, if only for a short time.

Congressman Brown received notice from the postoffice department at Washington, last week, to the effect that the rural delivery mail route for the Town of Pelican, which has been asked for and granted by the department, will not be in use until October 1. The reason for the delay in starting carriers over the route is given in the statement that there is a shortage in the appropriation for rural delivery routes which necessitates the delay.

Wm. Bruce left Sunday for a business visit in Chicago.

Matt Stapleton was an Antigo visitor the first of the week.

Look up that old umbrella frame and have it recovered. Rives and Anderson streets.

R. Ingersoll returned Friday, after a few days' visit with his wife at Park Falls, Price county.

Mrs. Redfield, of Green Bay, is in the city a guest at the home of her son Thomas, on King St.

Miss Laura McRae left Monday for Ironwood, where she will remain for six weeks with friends.

Miss Edith Doyle, of Minocqua, came down Saturday, remaining over Sunday with her friend, Miss Corda Brock.

The heavens gave forth moisture in plenty Saturday night. Three thunder showers between midnight and morning.

Kamreth-Gilkey Co. will call and show samples of recovering and repairing umbrellas. Rives and Anderson streets.

Mrs. F. L. Hinman returned Monday after enjoying a two week's visit at New Lisbon. She was accompanied by little Helen Kust.

Miss Edna Conro, of Oshkosh, arrived here last Monday to remain a week, a guest at the home of her grandfather, Abner Conro.

D. H. Vaughn and family left last Monday afternoon for their summer cottage on Tomahawk Lake, where they will enjoy a six weeks' outing.

Jas. Costigan was ushered into municipal court last Monday morning on the drunk and disorderly charge and was given five days in the county jail.

Walter Irick, a boy twelve years old, residing on the north side, was taken to the Industrial school for boys at Waukesha last night by Sheriff Kelley.

Miss Lola Billings left Monday for a few days' visit in Milwaukee and Chicago. She will return this week before going to Sparta to resume her duties in the state school.

An immense amount of wild hay is being cut and stacked in this vicinity this season. The rank growth and it can be sold for prices which make it an object to put it up.

Chas. Brown and wife, C. A. Wixson, D. H. Walker, Dr. T. R. Welch, J. Sugerstrom, Dr. Daniels and W. E. Ashton left Tuesday night for Milwaukee to attend the Elk carnival.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Anderson St., near Curran school. One story, six room cottage with good woodshed and well. Inquire at this office. Price $1,000; terms to suit the purchaser. jy4-tf

The boxing contests at Hilgermann Park tonight promise to be interesting to the spectators, and without question a large number will attend. The Athletic association have the matches in charge and guarantee them to be interesting and worth the admission fee.

Henry Tourish, of West Superior, but formerly a well known lumberman of this city, recently bought at auction in the state of Idaho, 12,000 acres of timber land, the consideration being $105,000. Mr. Tourish will build mills in the heart of the belt and build railways to the same.

It is the duty of every citizen of a town to keep in repair and to improve to the full extent of his financial ability the property belonging to him. Paint is needed about once in ten years anyway, and a good many houses in Rhinelander were built and painted about ten years ago.

Mrs. George W. Teal who has been visiting her son, J. C. Teal here and relatives in Minneapolis for the past five weeks, left for her home in Weyauwega Monday. She was accompanied by her son, who will attend the Elks' carnival in Milwaukee and visit his home for a few days.

Mrs. Steve DeCanter, sister-in-law of Chas. DeCanter, from Sturgeon Bay, Miss Phoebe Dejonger, also of Sturgeon Bay, and Miss Mary Hansen, of Waukesha, left last Friday night for their homes after a visit with Chas. DeCanter for a week at his resort at Thompson Lake.

One of Ringling Bros.' advertising cars passed through the city recently on its way from Ashland to Oshkosh. The big show this year is billed to appear at Ashland the 27th and Oshkosh the 28th. The four trains required to carry their outfit will pass through the city early next Sunday morning.

Mrs. Dan. Sullivan was in the city last week greeting her many friends. She left here the first of the week for St. Anicede Beaupre, and other Canadian points. She has relatives and friends in Montreal whom she will visit before her return here where she will stop prior to leaving for Red Lake, her new home.

A game of base ball was played at Keenan's park last Sunday afternoon between the Rhinelander and Monico teams, resulting in a score of 13 to 5 in favor of the home team. Despite the fact that the day was extremely warm, also that there was a good share of our people at Ashland, there was a fairly good attendance at the game.

Tomahawk has a new secret order known as "Munchers of Hard Tack." It is said that the meetings are the hottest in the way of entertainment that can be imagined. The Hatchet City folk are not slow in catching on to the new fangled fleas and several years ago they had an order known as the "Ananias League," and that was a hummer.

M. F. Marks, of Rhinelander, arrived yesterday and will take charge of the City Drug Store during the absence of W. A. Range, who will leave today for Merrill and after spending a few days with his parents will go to Milwaukee and take in the carnival, after which he will leave for Buffalo, to visit the Pan-American exposition.—Minocqua Times.

In renewing his subscription to The New North an old time subscriber writes that he takes eight local papers, most of them in towns larger than Rhinelander and that he finds more local news in The New North than in any other one. Nothing to brag about that Mr. Subscriber. Anyone could find it. Its in plain sight every week.

Kamreth-Gilkey Co., manufacturers of umbrellas and parasols, have opened up a branch office in this city with headquarters in the Anderson building at the corner of Rives and Anderson streets. They do repairing and recovering and guarantee to return goods as good as new. They will call and show samples. Prices are the lowest and the work is the best to be had.

Claude Shepard visited Merrill friends Sunday.

Alen Bardeen, of Wausau, was a business visitor in the city last Friday.

Miss Susie Greene, of Monico, was the guest of friends here last Thursday.

A. J. Bolger, of Minocqua, was a visitor in the city the latter part of last week.

B. F. Jillson, wife and mother-in-law, Mrs. Schoen, of Monico, were visitors here last Thursday.

Arthur Taylor was a business visitor at Tomahawk Lake and Woodruff last Friday afternoon.

Prof. F. A. Lowell left Saturday night for Wausau, where he will conduct an Institute for two weeks.

Morris McRae went down to Monico last Friday, having had a call there to do some carpenter work.

Miss Grace Hilliker, who has been teaching at Leona, Forest county, has been the guest of friends here during the past week.

Frank Strope left Monday for Manawa, where he will join his wife and son, who have been visiting there for the past three weeks.

A. E. Wessner watched the departure of the local Elks for Milwaukee just as long as he could stand it, and Tuesday morning he took his leave.

Bert Oxensleigher, one of the local office men for Armour & Co., spent Sunday in Chicago. He left Saturday night, returning Monday morning.

No one ever went to Wausau without having a good time. So do not fail to attend the great M. W. A. picnic in that city on August 1st. Reduced rates on all roads.

Rev. A. G. Wilson returned from his Minnesota visit Saturday, not having stayed his full limit, owing to the very oppressive heat and to the fact that nature was unkind to his physique.

Barney Berhalter came up Sunday morning from Wausau, where he had been looking after the shipment of some lumber for Silverthorne & Co. He returned Monday to look after the work.

The North-Western road will run an excursion to Wausau next Thursday, leaving here at 6.30 a. m., arriving in Wausau about 9.30 a. m. The occasion is the big Woodman picnic. The extremely low rate of $2 for the round trip has been made. Wausau expects to entertain 3,000 guests.

Innes Bros., of this city, secured the job last week of doing the plumbing work in the Vilas county jail building. Ben, with a helper, left for that town the first of the week to commence the work, which will take them about a month. Last week the brothers finished the plumbing work in the Vivian Hotel at Antigo. They are figuring on five other jobs in that city and are sure of landing two of them. The boys are gaining quite a reputation in this section as first-class workmen at plumbing and steam fitting.

Charles Headlyer, one of the Flambeaus, one who has mastered the white man's trick of commercialism, was in the city Monday, looking for contractors to come up and move his farm house so that he may erect a basement beneath it. Probably he wants room for a hot air furnace, bath tub, etc. Headlyer makes his money farming, trapping and handling relics and trophies of his tribe. He spends it however like a Pierpont Morgan. He patronizes the barber shops, dresses in style clothes and travels on the cars for pleasure.

Olof Swan, a farm hand employed by John Hess in the town of Pelican, met with a peculiar and rather serious accident last Friday afternoon. He was engaged in hauling a load of hay to the barn when the team took fright and started to run. The load of hay was upset. Swan's head was caught in the hay rack and he was dragged about twenty rods. His arm was injured and a large gash cut in the back of his neck. Dr. Packard was summoned to attend to the wants of the injured man, who, at last accounts, was improving nicely.

A Cole cable message from Rev. Fr. Schmitz, who is now in Germany, was received in the city Sunday. It announced the fact that he had arrived O. K. at his destination, having said his first mass in Seeberg, Hold home that morning. Rev. Schmitz made the trip across the water from New York to Germany in five days on one of the big ocean liners. It is expected that several interesting letters descriptive of his trip will be received in the city in the future. If so The New North will do its best to find one for publication, so that its readers may have an opportunity to learn of his travels.

The excursion to Ashland on the North-Western road last Sunday was an unqualified success, despite the fact that it was raining at the time the train pulled out. 181 tickets were sold here and the crowd would have been much larger had it not been for the unfavorable appearance of the weather at an early hour in the morning. The excursionists enjoyed a pleasant trip on Lake Superior. The pleasure seekers were joined all along the line and when the train reached Ashland there were nine coaches well filled. Rhinelander sent the largest delegation of any. The party from this city reached home about midnight, and a tired lot they were.

An intoxicated individual entered the store of J. N. White on the north side last Saturday. He became so weary that he staggered and fell against the door with such force as to render him senseless. After frightening Mrs. White almost to death, and after using up her pitcher of ice water in an attempt to bring the fellow to his senses, the drunken brute abused Mrs. White and others in the store, calling the vilest names. The next drunken man that enters the store and loses his reasoning powers will be hauled out in the sun and left to cool off as best he can and the ice water will be saved for use internally by people who can appreciate it.

The Evening Wisconsin in its issue of Tuesday paid the following compliment to F. T. Coon, of this city, who is attending at the Elk carnival: One of the best known hotel men in the state is F. T. Coon, of the Fulks House, Rhinelander, and no carnival or political convention held in Milwaukee would be complete without his presence. He comes early and stays late and is at the Kirby house. In a matter-of-fact way he said, "The total cut of lumber by the Rhinelander mills will approximate 95,000,000 feet during this season. The mills are running night and day. We are contented and prosperous and crops are good." Arthur Taylor, another prominent Rhinelander Elk, is with Mr. Coon."

CRUSOE'S Dept. Store.

NEARING THE FINISH—the Clearing Sale will soon be over. Now is a time for unusual bargains. Odds and ends of the sale are going cheap. A quick clean up of season's best goods now in order.

Fine Silkolines up to 12½c yard, **7½c**	Lawns and Dimities up to 18c yard, **10c**	50c Silk and Lisle Gloves, tan shades, **25c**	Fine Zephyr Ginghams, **10c**	Women's $1.50 Oxford tie shoes, tan or black. **$1.00**
Apron Ginghams, **5c**	Children's ready made dresses, regular $1.00 and $1.75. **79c**	Women's seamless black Stockings, **5c**	Boys' $1.50 Canvas Shoes, leather soles, **$1.19**	Men's good quality working shirts, **25c**

E. Hale, of Chicago, was a business visitor here the first of the week.

Ernest Gother captured a twelve pound "ransky" at Lake George Wednesday.

H. G. Martin, of Crandon, came over last night, returning home this morning.

It is Judge F. M. Mason during the absence of Paul Browne, who is visiting in Canada.

Harry Donahue, of Kaukauna, is in the city, a guest at the home of his uncle, T. M. Solar.

Frank Timlin, traveling salesman [illegible] key Lumber company, is [illegible] the city.

Harry Johnson went up to Eagle River Monday with Squier's orchestra to call for a dance.

Many Rhinelanderites are thinking of attending the Ringling Bros.' circus at Ashland, Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Sierwright returned Tuesday after enjoying several days' outing at Tripps.

Elmer Danfield, one of the obliging clerks at Spafford & Cole's store, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation.

Mrs. D. E. Briggs and children are home after enjoying a visit with relatives and friends at Weyauwega.

Miss Edna Brown departed Monday night for Milwaukee to remain several days, the guest of Mrs. John Schneider.

B. M. Kemp left Sunday night for Chicago, where the Wabash Screen Door company has established general offices.

Mrs. A. F. Jackson and daughter left this week for their home at Eau Claire, after a month's visit at the home of S. S. Miller.

Roy, son of Mrs. Frank Reed, left this morning for Wheeler, Mich, where he will remain till the first of September with relatives.

Lewis Kelley, who is working on the construction of the branch road from Pelican to Crandon, was in the city between trains this morning.

Mike Short will return this week to the Red Lake (Minn.) agency after enjoying several weeks' visit here. His wife will remain some time yet.

Rev. Hayward, pastor of the First Baptist church, announces that he will take next month for his summer vacation. He will visit several eastern cities.

Miss Grace Hilliker will leave the latter part of next week for Montana, where she will make her future home, her mother and sister having preceded her.

The Congregational Junior League intended to hold a picnic today, but the weather would not permit, consequently there were a great many disappointments.

The boys in attendance at the Elk carnival from here in writing home declare they are having a glorious time. One says he has credentials to entertainments galore.

"Ted" Jones, of Manitowoc, who had been the guest of his friend Ralph Brown for several days, left Monday night for Merton to enter the office of a lumber company.

At least twenty-five Rhinelander people have been in Milwaukee during the week in attendance at the Elk carnival. Names will be found elsewhere in the columns of The New North.

E. E. Stoltzman is making some interior improvements at the Grand opera house. Painters and paper hangers have been at work during the week. Ed. proposes to spruce up a little before the opening of the theatrical season.

Carroll Holmes and Wm. Rotherford, two young men from Waupaca, arrived in the city Monday to work on the construction of the new telephone line. The first mentioned young man is a son of Editor Holmes of the Waupaca Republican.

The Maccabee hall on Stevens street was the scene of a very pleasant affair last Thursday evening. The members of the Elk lodge gave a banquet to which a number of their friends were invited. It was an evening of rare enjoyment and all present report a most pleasant time.

W. J. Donahoe and Max Chambers, who have been faithful employes in the office of the Wabash Screen Door Factory, left last week for Chicago, where the company has opened general offices. H. C. Furniss will leave next week for Chicago, where he will remain a month before going to Memphis, Tenn., at which place the company has built a large factory. It makes a trio that the city can ill afford to lose and their many friends wish them success in their new homes. We understand that others will leave in the fall for the south.

For Sale or Rent.

House and lot lately occupied by Mrs. J. E. Kathan. Apply to S. H. Alban. jy18-2t-al

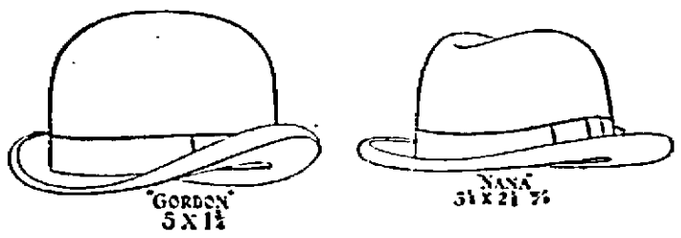
Excursions Via Soo Line.

Rhinelander to Buffalo, N. Y., and return, only $18.60 for the round trip, via Soo Line and the Lakes. Get particulars from agents or write W. R. Callaway, G. P. A., Minneapolis, Minn.

J. P. HANSEN & COMPANY,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

GORDON HATS



NONE BETTER IN THE CITY.

J. P. HANSEN & CO., Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Swartout's Crockery Store

Is headquarters for the following. Having recently received a large consignment of each:

GLASS FRUIT JARS, JELLY GLASSES, WATER SETS, BERRY SETS, TABLE SETS AND SALVERS.

And don't forget a-want-a New Lamp of new design at prices that will astonish you.

Yours to please. A. A. SWARTOUT.

RAPIDS HOUSE

Barber Shop and Bath Rooms.

E. D. GALINEAU, Prop.

Hot, Shower and Vapor Baths

AT ALL HOURS.

First-class attendants.

LEE DON,

CHINESE LAUNDRY

FIRST-CLASS WORK.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Opp. Rapids House,

King Street, Rhinelander, Wis

A COOL PROPOSITION.

THE

GURNEY

REFRIGERATOR

SOLD ONLY BY

Dunn & Wood Hardware Co.

If you want to enjoy your meals and thank your God several times every day—these hot days—buy one of the above cold storage plants. The price is within your means, and once installed in your home you would not part with it for a piano.

Lightning and White Mountain Ice Cream Freezers, $1.50 to $7.50.

Dunn & Wood Hardware Co.

C. M. & W. W. Fenelon Building,

Corner Brown and Davenport Streets, Rhinelander, Wis.

THE STORY TELLER

THE STORM.

The squadroned troops of the Storm King rolled
Up from the dark'ning west:
With rumble of chariot wheels untold,
And glancing of towering crest.
And deep in the wood the bluebell heard
And waited with drooping head,
While out from the tree the twittering bird
Into the thicket fled.

With flashing of many a signal-light,
And matter of martial drum,
He brought the conquering hosts of Night,
And the sun was overcome.
From hill and valley along his way
Were stricken the hordes of Heat
And not a leaf or a twig or spray
But blessed his hurrying feet.

Till the work was done; and adown the sky
He passed to the distance dim,
And drew his pennants, flittering high,
Beneath the horizon's rim.
And deep in the wood the bluebell's face
Was covered with dewdrops o'er;
The sun peeped out from his hiding-place;
And the redbird sang once more.
—Edwin L. Sabin, in Youth's Companion.

. . The . . Reporter's Story

I AM a newspaper man—that is, I am employed on a morning newspaper to write news, not love stories.

In my "assignments" I meet many men and hear many strange tales, some true, but the majority not. But surely the strangest of all is that I am about to relate.

It is customary for newspaper men to buy almost every afternoon paper in order to familiarize themselves with events that have taken place in the time intervening between the previous issue of the morning paper on which they are employed and the following one. Not that this has anything to do with the story—except that it serves to introduce one of the characters. I always bought my paper from one boy—"Jim" Taylor by name—and thus formed rather a liking for him, for he was always courteous—and dirty.

"Jim," I had learned from him, was an orphan and lived at the Newsboys' lodging house. He had no care beyond earning enough to feed and clothe himself, and, of course, a sufficient amount left over for a ticket for "de gallery in de teayter," accompanied by the traditional pint of peanuts.

In the two or three years I had known "Jim" he had never been absent from his post of duty at the corner. But about two months ago he was missing from his accustomed "place of business," and although I made inquiries, I could get no information concerning him beyond the fact that his companions "hadn't heard narthin' of him." So, after pondering as to whether the little fellow had committed a criminal act and had been sent to some institution or had been run over by some vehicle and was perhaps lying in a hospital without relatives or friends to care as to the result of his injuries, and further inquiries proving fruitless, the name of "Jim" passed temporarily from my mind.

A week ago, upon going to the office to get my "assignment" for the day, I found that opposite my name on the book were these instructions: "See Senator H— in regard to the rumor that he had been offered the presidency of the —— national bank."

Going to the senator's house, my summons at the door was answered by a rather bright-looking boy dressed in the conventional blue suit with white metal buttons, of whom I inquired: "Is Senator H— at ho—well, I'm blessed if this isn't little 'Jim.' How in the world did you get here?"

At which "Jim" smiled a very broad smile and replied: "Yes, sir, the senator is at home. How did I get here? Oh, the senator will tell you that if he isn't too busy. Your card, please."

This was said in a tone plainly indicating that he was to be treated in a manner becoming his station as door boy, and not with the familiarity he had been accustomed to as newsboy.

My card was handed him, and he returned with the announcement that the senator would receive me in his study, and would I "please to walk in."

The senator proved to be a man of small stature, with clean shaven face, and had altogether a boyish appearance. After such formal introduction customary to newspaper men making themselves known to entire strangers, I boldly started in with: "Senator, I called to see you in reference to the rumor that you were offered the—oh, by the way, excuse me, but how do you happen to have 'Jim' Taylor in your employ? He and I are old acquaintances."

I could not resist the temptation to satisfy my curiosity on that score before attending to my official duty.

"Indeed," replied the senator, "I am very glad to hear it, for my wife and I think a great deal of James, and are happy to do a favor for any of his friends. As to how I came to employ 'Jim,' as you call him, it is a story well worth the telling, in confidence, of course, although the joke was on me.

"You see, about a year ago I was called out west to attend to some business concerning my committee. Continuous traveling is not conducive to improving a man's personal appearance, so you need not marvel that when I arrived in New York on the return from my flying trip to Cincinnati I was covered with dust and was looking rather seedy. Indeed, I was in such a hurry to get to my hotel that I paid no attention to my personal appearance, and so my face was dust-begrimed when I stood on the hotel steps.

"As I had only an hour to spare before starting off again—this time for Albany—I thought it would be a good idea to get some bright newsboy to carry a note I had written on the train over to Judge Brown's office. I had learned that a quarter of a dollar invested in a newsboy will bring quicker results than double the amount paid to an incorporated institution for the service of a slow-going messenger.

"Well, Jim Taylor happened to be stapling near the hotel steps selling papers, so I called him and instructed him as to delivering the message. As 'Jim' had a great many papers, I said I would take them into the hotel and leave them with the clerk until he came back. Just as I was about to go into the office who should sing out a cheery 'Why, senator, how are you?' but Judge Brown himself. Glad to see him? Well, rather. I forgot that I was standing there on the steps of a public house with a mudgy face and a bundle of papers under my arm.

"The judge and I stood there for some minutes discussing some business matters, when our conversation was interrupted by a handsome woman, accompanied by an equally attractive young girl, who asked me for an evening paper and tendered a ten-cent piece in payment.

"The situation dawned upon me as quick as a flash and although my face assumed all the colors of the rainbow, I calmly (at least I think I did) handed over the paper and gave the young lady her change. Just imagine! She thought I was selling papers, and that in the presence of the judge, too! However, I smiled serenely. But when I overheard the conversation that ensued between the two ladies you can picture that smile changing into chagrin. It ran this way:

"'Poor fellow!' said the young lady to her companion, 'he looks as if he had seen better days.'

"'Yes,' responded the younger, 'but he seems old enough to keep his face washed.'

"This was too much. Abruptly leaving the judge, who was convulsed with

MY CARD WAS HANDED HIM.

laughter, I threw the papers away, rushed into the hotel office, registered, took a bath, was shaved, and left just in time to catch my train.

"As James was waiting at the judge's office for him, of course I had departed before he came back, and so he did not get either his quarter or his newspapers, for I did not give him a thought in my chagrin and haste to get away.

"Well, I met the pretty young lady several times afterward at receptions, and those at the judge's house, too, mind you. And although the judge had not known her at the time of the ridiculous mistake, he immediately recalled the incident and came very near making the facts known to her. I managed to draw him aside in time to enforce a compact not to breathe a word about the matter.

"Two weeks ago, as you know, I was married to that same charming young lady, of course, and when I furnished this house, what better could I do than make a place for James, who was primarily the occasion of my happiness? Now, I want you to promise not to say a word about the matter, for if my wife was to know it—ah, er—Lucy, this is Mr. Blank; Mr. Blank, my wife."

Ah, well, I am only a newspaper reporter, sent about among scenes that both cheer and sadden, skilled by years of training to display no emotion, but somehow when I left the couple I felt that I would have willingly played newsboy for a year in order to have reaped the "profit" that the senator did.—N. Y. Times.

Masquerading in the Past.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Venice set the fashion in all matters of amusement and was a sort of combination of our Monte Carlo and Paris. Throughout the eighteenth century the Venetians were seized with a perfect mania for masquerading and gambling. Paris and London followed suit, and the two most popular amusements, both public and private, were masquerades and gambling saloons. People not only wore their masks or visors at balls, but in the Mall and the parks and the theaters. At length matters got to such a pass that when a police raid was made on a certain loose dancing place in Soho and an order was given for every one to unmask, what was the amazement of the police to find that at least a third of the company consisted of ladies and gentlemen of the highest aristocracy, some of whom had even brought their daughters to an entertainment which, to use the words of a contemporary, was "a disgrace for a female even of the lowest class to attend."—Saturday Review.

Last of the Fighters.

The last English king who fought on a battlefield was George II. At the battle of Dettingen, in Bavaria, 138 years ago, between the British, Hanoverian and Hessian troops (52,000 men) under George II. and the French (60,000 men) under Marshal Noailles, which resulted in a victory for the allies, his Britannic majesty continued the whole time in all the heat of the action. The conflict is said to have been fierce. George appeared in the same red coat he had worn at Oudenarde 35 years before. At one time he was nearly taken by the enemy, but was rescued by the Twenty-second regiment, the members of which, in remembrance of that day, wore a sprig of oak in their caps upon the anniversary of the battle for many years afterward.—N. Y. Press.

Sensible Course of Action.

A pedantic pedagogue had taken a few of his pupils to the zoo. While the lions were being fed he asked the keeper: "If one of these gigantic and ferocious carnivora should contrive to emancipate itself, and should hurl its prodigious strength into our midst, what steps would you take?"

"Long 'uns, sir," answered the boy.—Tit-Bits.

HOUSEHOLD

HANGING WORK BAG.

A Great Convenience for a Small Sitting Room When Every Inch of Space Counts.

This work bag was devised for use in a small sitting-room, where space was precious. Hung low enough to be within easy reach of the seamstress' chair, it can be swung wide open for use, or the cord drawn up and slipped over the nail, instantly closing it.

For the foundation cut a piece of dress canvas 16½ inches long by 19 inches wide. Cover with silk and paint or embroider a spray of flowers on the front. Cover inside with silesia of a contrasting shade, and run a featherbone across each end.

HANGING WORK BAG.

For sides, cut two wedge-shaped pieces of silk nine inches wide across top and seven inches deep after rounding off point by a circle two inches in diameter. Line with silesia, but omit stiff interlining. Join to straight portion, having seams outside. Bind seams and all round top with narrow ribbon, stitching on the machine.

Set four pockets across back, slightly fulled, the top drawn with an elastic cord; below them stitch three pinked flannel leaves for needles. Fasten two cloak hooks close together at top, on which to hang scissors. With colored tidy cotton crochet a strip in open chain stitch two inches wide by ten inches long; sew this along its longer edge across front side of bag, half-way up, and run several divisions. Each division forms a pocket for a spool of thread; put end of thread through meshes and a length can be taken off without removing the spool. Make a long, narrow pin cushion and stuff thinly with curled hair; fasten just above spool pockets.

Leave upper part of front plain, so it will close flat. Sew small brass rings along upper edge of sides and at each upper corner. Run one and one-half yards of picture cord through all the rings, slipping on an extra ring at back and front and join. Stretch bag open its full width and tack cord securely to rings at two back corners. Hang up and try if front and back cords are of equal length when bag is closed; if not, lengthen or shorten back cord.—Orange Judd Farmer.

TALK ABOUT FRECKLES.

The Least Offensive of All Skin Blemishes, But the Most Obstinate to Eradicate.

The fact that freckles are the usual penalty exacted by nature for the bestowal of a delicate complexion in no way compensates any daughter of Eve for their unwelcome presence. The poet may call them "the kisses of Apollo," but she prefers to dispense with the attentions of the sun god. Probably the least offensive and disfiguring of all skin blemishes, they are the most obstinate to remove. Dermatologists have tried in vain to compound a remedy which should be a permanent cure. It has yet to be found. True, they may be faded, even removed in many cases, after persistent treatment, but with the advent of the warm spring days and summer winds they are very apt to reappear. The summer girl inclined to freckle who yet justly refuses to be housed when sun, sky and sea woo her, has on hand a perpetual problem.

Freckles are divided into two classes, gold or constitutional freckles, and summer or light freckles. The latter fade gradually, or yield for a time, at least, to mild lotions. The former require almost heroic treatment, which then frequently brings disappointment. It is impossible truthfully to "guarantee" a freckle cure. The very situation of the freckle—below the surface—offers an obstacle. One difficulty in the way of their removal lies in the wide difference in the texture of different skins. A freckle lotion that will have no effect upon one's complexion will irritate and blister that of another.

The chief ingredient which enters into many freckle lotions is acid. An acid will bleach the spots when it reaches them. It must usually have something to draw them nearer to the surface. Ordinary massage of the face will do this gradually, and, by promoting the activity of the skin, in a manner prevent the small deposits of iron. Good facial circulation is a foe to most facial blemishes. The commonest acid and the most effective is lemon juice, pure or diluted, as the skin dictates.—Ladies' Monthly.

Burmese Weddings Are Simple.

The wedding ceremony in Burma is extremely simple, consisting merely of the man and woman sitting and eating rice from one dish in the presence of their assembled friends. Many people who dislike the idea of fuss, which seems part and parcel of an occidental wedding, consider the Burmese simplicity quite delightful. In Burma, however, young couples seem to find that it lacks romance, for it is common for elopements to take place.

Fought in the War of 1812.

The only surviving pensioner of the war of 1812 is Hiram Crank of Dunn Brook, N. S. He recently celebrated the one hundred and first anniversary of his birth.

ODORS OF THE KITCHEN.

By the Exercise of Care and the Adoption of Ventilation the Housewife Can Control Them.

Odors are subtle, withal searching. In dealing with those in the kitchen an ounce of prevention is worth at least a ton of cure. The heavy smell of stale grease, most clinging and most offensive of all, comes more than anything else from slopping or sputtering over, which a very little care in range management prevents. The acrid smell of burnt or scorched things is positively painful—so much so that a cook's first lesson ought to be that fire was given for cooking, not burning. Leaving unwashed pots and stewpans to dry and simmer on the range is a fruitful source of ill odors easily remedied. Dissolve two pounds of washing soda in a gallon of boiling water and keep a bottle of it handy. As you empty cooking vessels pour in soda water an inch deep, shake it well all around the sides and leave until washing time. If the pots and pans keep warm, so much the better—the soda will do its work more perfectly.

Onions, turnips and all the cabbage tribe, which smell to heaven, may have their scent somewhat abated by a little care in the boiling. The odor comes from their essential oils, which volatilize. If the vegetables are prepared some hours before they are wanted and left to soak in weak, cold water, rinsed and put over the fire in fresh, cold water, they throw up this essential oil largely in the form of a scum. Let them come to a boil before putting in the salt, and skim very clean. After the salt is in add a dash of cold water—it will throw up a second scum, which must be removed at once. Cook all such vegetables uncovered. A lid strengthens the odor tenfold and makes it more offensive.

Another preventive is a bread crust, very hard and very stale. Drop it into the water just as it strikes a boil and let it stay ten minutes, then skim it out. Most of the oil will come with it; further, the spongy crust will have kept it from vaporizing. Cauliflower not quite fresh always smells tremendously. The best thing for it is a scald in weak salt water, boiling hot, before the cold soaking. If the heads are big cut them into pieces so as to make sure of removing every bit of discolored curd.

Even when summer heat puts an open fireplace out of commission, a quick fire, as of straw, excelsior, light shavings, even newspapers, will set up a purifying draught and help to free the kitchen of unpleasant odors. Failing an open fireplace the kitchen ought to have a range hood. There are hoods and hoods—at almost any price you choose, from the big burnished copper affairs, in the great hotels, to the modest sheet iron contrivance, which is an integral part of so many among the newest

TRUMPET VENTILATOR.

stoves. There is a movable hood working up and down like the shutter of rolltop desk, that is in theory all a hood ought to be—with something to spare—but in practice has proved much less satisfactory than the stationary ones.

No mechanical contrivance can wholly make up for the lack of care and intelligence in the cook—notwithstanding it is a fact that a hood, well set, in a large measure carries away the fumes of food. The manner of setting will depend on the size and location of the flue. The lower edge ought to be high enough to be quite out of the way, yet not so high as to either miss or defeat the ascending hot air column. It may seem at first a costly betterment, for no direct material benefit, but a year's use will show the money to have been well spent.

Not to name present and everyday comfort, all things keep much better in a well-aired house. Smells are ner of setting will depend on the size but the cognizable signs of air conditions that breed mold, rust and must. Metal tarnishes and fabrics decay twice as quickly in heavy and musty air as in that which is clean and bracing.

A kitchen with neither hood nor fireplace should at least have a trumpet ventilator. This is only a tin tube with a widely flaring mouth, crooked body and narrow upper end. It should be set in the wall above the range, with the flaring mouth, which curves over and downward, against the ceiling. The narrow end goes inside the flue, projecting just enough to secure a good draught. The efficacy of this device, a makeshift at best, depends mainly upon the size and smoothness of the flaring mouth and the tightness of the setting in the flue.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Fashion Dominated by Lace.

There never was a time in all the history of fashion when lace was so universally worn. Evening gowns are wholly made of it. Silken gowns revel in it for decoration. Waist dresses are lavishly adorned with it, and even cloth costumes are decorated modestly but definitely with it.

A Bit of Good Advice.

"What would you say," began the voluble prophet of woe, "if I were to tell you that in a very short space of time all the rivers in this country would dry up?" "I would say," replied the patient man: "Go then and do likewise."

Italian Wedding Customs.

In Italy Sundays are usually preferred for marriages when the principals have never been married before. Widows, however, respect an old custom of marrying on Saturdays.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT

MUD PIES.

Of all the enjoyments under the skies,
There's nothing so jolly as making mud pies.

Prepare a nice shingle, or short, narrow plank.
Lay it carefully down on a bright, sunny bank.

Take the freshest of earth and the cleanest of sand,
And mix them up thoroughly well with your hand.

Add a cupful of water, then stir with a stick—
A little more water if it seems too thick.

Now take up a lump of this beautiful dough,
About just enough for a mud pie, you know;

Roll it softly around and give it a pat,
Don't have it too lumpy and yet not too flat.

Lay it down on the board to bake in the sun—
Then make all the others just like this one.

Then sprinkle white sand over each little cake,
And leave them about fifteen minutes to bake.

And when they are done, you'll certainly say:
"That's the most fun I've had for many a day."
—Carolyn Wells, in Youth's Companion.

STEPPED UP, NOT DOWN.

Wonderful Career of Andrew Carnegie Teaches a Lesson Which No Boy Should Ever Forget.

When Andrew Carnegie was ten years old he left his native Scotch town of Dumfermline and came alone to America. Reaching New York with one sovereign in his pocket he walked the streets for days trying to get work, and at last went to Pittsburgh, where he found a chance to fire a small stationary engine in a factory cellar.

What do you suppose he thought about, down in that cellar? About the libraries he was going to give away or the gifts to universities he intended to make one of these fine days? My idea, says a writer in the Little Chronicle, is that he thought about firing that engine and did it with all his might until working hours were over. Then he went out and studied the geography of the Smoky city, and it wasn't very long before he knew it well enough so that he could move up out of the cellar into a telegraph office. Only a messenger boy, to be sure, but he could hardly have been the lazy kind we generally read about or the manager would not have taken a fancy to him and begun to teach him telegraphy within a month.

That was about 45 years ago and the dingy little office where he was working at two dollars and a half a week belonged to the Atlantic & Ohio Telegraph company. Andrew Carnegie spent all his spare time in practicing telegraphy, and when he could do as well as the operator at the key (which was surprisingly soon, by the way) he took a place in the telegraph service of the Pennsylvania railroad,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

then a comparatively humble system, boasting only single track lines.

Here he suggested a method of train dispatching that increased the capacity of the road and shortly after this Thomas A. Scott, whose remarkable career in railroad management was just beginning, took notice of that bright young operator and made him his private secretary. When Mr. Scott was promoted to his vice presidency of the Pennsylvania road, Carnegie became a division superintendent.

Some of his savings were successfully invested in oil lands and in the manufacture of sleeping cars, and now he began to accumulate money. The next door that opened to him, or rather that he opened by being a boy who did, was the opportunity to establish the steel works to which Edgar Thompson, then president of the Pennsylvania, gave his name and much of the capital. Carnegie's ability showed itself at once in building up the mammoth industry which finally became the largest enterprise of its kind in the world. The great factories founded by him, or founded by others and absorbed by him, are scattered through the district of which Pittsburgh is the center and were all finally united under the one corporate ownership, the Carnegie Steel company, which Mr. Carnegie has recently sold to the great combination known as the United States Steel company. During his active years his profits rolled up at a rate that no manufacturer ever equaled before. His business was not only splendidly managed, but was aided by great natural advantages as well as all the forces of invention. To-day he is a multimillionaire, retired from business, and scarcely a month passes without the announcement of a magnificent gift offered some good cause by Andrew Carnegie. He has a handsome house in New York, although of late years he has spent most of his time at his beautiful castle in Scotland, and his own key to the problems he has met through life is engraved above the mantel of his library:

"He that cannot reason is a fool,
He that will not is a bigot,
He that does not is a slave."

Divers Find Rare Statuary.

A number of exceedingly valuable Greek statues have been found by a party of sponge divers off the Island Antikythera. Evidently a ship carrying art treasures from Athens to Rome during the first century foundered there.

THIS CAT LIKES WATER.

Pennsylvania Pussy Defies Feline Tradition by Taking a Bath Whenever Possible.

The well-known aversion of the feline race for water has an odd exception in the pet of a family on Friends avenue, above Cooper street, Camden, Pa. This puss is so fond of playing in water that it is sometimes difficult to keep it out of the way. One of the favorite pastimes of this funny little cat is to jump on the kitchen sink when the water is running from the spigots and bat at the stream with its paws. Sometimes it gets in the way and must be pushed down, but at the first opportunity it is back again, seeming to find great sport in

PLAYING IN THE WATER.

watching the spray it makes with its paws. A day or two ago this amphibious pussy came upon a tub partly filled with water in the back yard, and in it jumped, frollicking about with the utmost glee. The owners of the cat can only account for its strange conduct by the fact that when it was very young it fell into a tub of water, and finding it rather pleasant, grew to like it.

BRAVE LITTLE JAP.

He Performed One of the Most Thrilling Deeds of Unselfish Heroism Ever Recorded.

All the war correspondents are one in their enthusiastic praise of the Jap as a soldier, especially in the war with China. Thomas F. Millard recently related a thrilling anecdote regarding the bravery of the Japanese. The force sent to relieve the Christians who were being besieged in Peking had arrived, and it developed on the Japanese contingent to blow in a certain gate. The artillery did some damage, but the breach was not sufficient to admit of a charge upon the enemy. These massive wooden gates, which are sunk deep in the thick 12-foot high walls, are approached by means of a little bridge across the moat that encircles the city. The Jap general decided that a breach would have to be effected by means of dynamite. For this dangerous mission he called for volunteers. A little corporal about four feet six inches in height was picked out. As with utter unconcern he marched briskly over the bridge the enemy potted at him from the top of the wall until he was out of sight in the recess occupied by the gate. Lighting the fuse, he quickly made his way back to his own lines without sustaining a wound. No sooner had he gotten out of the way than a small door set in the large gate was cautiously opened and an almond-eyed face peered out. With his sandaled foot the Chinaman stamped out the lighted fuse. Then he went back and closed the door.

Defying almost certain death, the little corporal bravely started out again, and once more lit the fuse. On the way back he was hit on the shoulder and stumbled to the ground. Then he picked himself up and managed to reach safety. Once more, however, the foxy Chinaman was too quick for the slow fuse. Then the little corporal went pattering back to the half demolished gate, lit the fuse, drew his short bayonet-sword and waited. There was a moment of breathless suspense, then with a frightful roar the old gate was blown to the heavens, and with it went the poor little corporal. It is one thing to risk one's life in the heat of battle, but quite another to face the certain and horrible death from which this subject of the mikado never flinched.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Victim of His Title.

Booker T. Washington, principal of the Tuskegee institute for the education of colored youth, was walking through the streets of a southern city one day, when he heard some brick layers calling out from the top of a two-story building on which they were working for the "governor" to "hurry up and bring some more bricks." Several times the command: "Hurry, governor!" "Hurry up, governor!" was repeated, until Mr. Washington had his curiosity aroused. By making inquiries he found that the "governor" was a colored man who at one time, some 20 years before, had been lieutenant governor of his state. The ludicrous side of the story lies not so much in the fact that the governor had degenerated into a hod carrier, but rather in the irony by which the title of his former dignity continued to follow him in his menial occupation a generation later.

Parrots Taught by Phonograph.

The teaching of parrots nowadays is made comparatively easy by the use of the modern marvel, the phonograph. There is a man in London who educates on an average 40 birds a month, and does it entirely by means of the talking machines. The parrots' classroom is divided up into little compartments, which are kept shrouded in darkness. Each bird is placed in a separate "cell," and two or three times a day a phonograph is left with it. The machine is automatic, and when wound up and let loose will grind out and repeat a sentence or a number of sentences over and over again, for hours at a time. It is said the birds very soon are able to imitate the weird mechanical voice which comes out of the darkness. Perhaps they learn quickly in order to be relieved the sooner of the necessity of hearing the same thing over again for hours at a stretch.

TOPICS OF INTEREST.

In a life of Pasteur recently published in Paris attention is called to the fact that the man who was destined to revolutionize chemistry ranked fourteenth in the list of twenty-two candidates at his high school in Dijon, and was marked "weak" in chemistry.

A book on the ears as an index of character having been published by an English author, a learned reviewer mentions his own elaborate study of the ears of more than 40,000 people, including 600 criminals and 2,000 insane persons, besides those of 300 apes. He was forced to the conclusion that the ears gave no clew to personal traits.

It is not generally known that the remains of all the Czars of Russia since Peter the Great lie in a memorial chapel built on one of the islands of the Neva. All the cenotaphs are exactly alike, each being a block of white marble without any decoration whatever. The only distinction by which one can be told from its neighbor is the name of the deceased emperor whose remains it contains.

The first of the anti-tuberculosis dispensaries in Paris was inaugurated in the Rue Mercadet, in the Montmartre district, the other day. The object of the work is more preventive than curative. Poor people are examined free of charge. If tuberculosis is found, the proper initial treatment and advice are given to them. This institution is due principally to private initiative.

A plague as horrid in its way as any of those from which the ancient Egyptians suffered has assailed the south coast of England. Countless hordes of octopi, the devilfishes of Victor Hugo, have invaded the English channel and have swarmed along the shores of Devon and Cornwall in tremendous numbers. Traveling about in marauding armies, they have well-nigh destroyed the local lobster and crab fisheries by devouring these crustaceans wholesale.

Of the entire population of the world 26 per cent live under the British rule, 9 per cent under Russian, 6 under French, and nearly 6 under American.

On a recent municipal election day in Wurtemburg, only one person—a police sergeant—took the trouble to vote, and he elected the whole municipal council.

Queen Alexandria is about to follow the quaint custom of English queens and will shortly select an oak in Windsor forest to be named for herself. A brass plate bearing her name and the date will be attached to the tree.

A German correspondent at Moscow says the Russian police have come to the conclusion that in student riots the female students are always the most aggressive persons.

At a meeting of the National Poultry Organization association it was stated that the annual consumption of eggs in the United Kingdom averages 130 per head of the population.

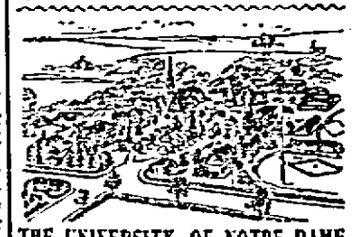
JOHNSON AT WORK AGAIN.

Racine, Wis., July 22nd.—John Johnson, of No. 924 Hamilton Street, this city, is a happy man.

For years he has suffered with Kidney and Urinary trouble. He was so broken down that he was forced to quit work. Everything he tried failed, till a friend of his recommended a new remedy—Dodd's Kidney Pills. Mr. Johnson used them, and the result surprised him. He is well as ever he was, completely cured, and working away every day.

His case is regarded by those who knew how very bad he was, as almost a miracle, and Dodd's Kidney Pills are a much talked of medicine.

EDUCATIONAL.



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JUST A FEW

Bargai

EMMELINE

A Story of French Canada.

By Arthur J. Stringer.

IN DOSE days we call her Emmeline, for she always have a leetle smile for mos' everyboddy, from 'Tite Pierre, who tend de geese, to de kind leetle sure wit' hees ol' green coat. An' in dose days, by gare, I always t'ink Mamzelle Emmeline was de mos' pretty girl of all de Reever, wit' cheeks lak de peach-blossom, an' de hair w'at she braid almos' down to de knee. I guess mebbe she have wan douzaine cavalier all de tam, an' de peep say she mus' make de bea' match on de village. But, by gare, msieu, w'at you t'ink she do!

She go an' mak mariee wit' Patrice Gerin, w'at was mos' ol' enough to be her fadder. Dey say he lak Emmeline from de tam she was a leetle girl an' come an' play on hees raft, w'ile he watch her so she don't fall in de reever, an' dat he seet up all night wit' her w'en she have de fever. But I t'ink he was 'bout 40 year ol', w'ile Emmeline she was 'bout 18. In dose days she was very light wit' de heart an' sing de chanson all de tam, an' I t'ink it was de mos' fonny t'ing for dat ol' Patrice to fall in love wit' a leetle girl lak dat. Mos' all de peep on de village say Emmeline will be sorry for dat some day, an' somebody tell Patrice dat, but he only smile wit' de mout' an' say: "Mebbe not." An' Emmeline w'en she hear dat, she put her arms round Patrice's neck, an' say: "We'll be de mos' happy peep in de werl', won't we, Patrice?"

But Patrice was a ver' qui't feller, an' dough he try hard to mak' some plaisirement for hees young wife an' always was mos' kind wit' her, de peep say dat bimeby after a w'ile she get tire wit' everyt'ing an' don't sing on de house no more. Den Patrice he mak' mooch wory 'bout dat, but he say mebbe she be all right w'en de winter go by.

But Emmeline she get more an' more thin on de face, an' her cheek get w'ite an' dough she always tell her husban' dat she was ver' happy an' content, an' dat he was ver' good to her, all de tam, she get more an' more sad on de eye, too, an' say she wish Patrice don't have to be 'way on de boosh so many tam.

Den de nex' winter bimeby she have wan leetle baby, an', by gare, dere come a change in Emmeline, an' she seem ver' happy an' content, an' sing ver' sof' an' qui't all de day long to dat leetle baby, w'ile her husband be away on de raft, or up on de boosh wit' hees reever gang.

But wan day de leetle baby die wit' de croup, an' after dat I t'ink Emmeline was get more w'ite an' loney dan ever. De peep say she walk up an' down de cabane an' wring her hands, an' w'en her husban' be dere she begin to cry ver' sodden for no matter at all.

Well, de spring come, an' dat's de tam for Patrice to go up to de head of de reever wit' de gang, to bring down de log. W'en he leave Emmeline he say dat will be de las' tam he will go 'way, an' he tell young Cyprien Latour to go on de cabane w'enever he can, an' keep Emmeline from gettin' too solitaire, an' play hees violin for her, for Patrice he say mebbe dat make de leetle femme forget 'bout dose t'ings w'at make her so trieste.

Cyprien promise to do dat for Patrice, an', by gare, he go on de cabane mos' every day wit' hees violin, for w'en he was de leetle boy he was play wit' Emmeline an' dey was grow up togedder. He was a fine young garcon wit' black hair an' de mos' jolly laugh you ever hear. But bimeby he change ver' mooch, an' get thin on de face lak Emmeline, an' de first t'ing de peep on de village know, dey was see dat Cyprien was fall in loaf wit' Emmeline. I t'ink Emmeline see dat, too, an' dey both try ver' mooch not to do anyt'ing lak dat, but dey can't help keem wan leetle bit.

W'en Patrice come down wit' de first drive of log, Emmeline go out to meet him at de Leetle Forks, lak she was always do. W'en she see heem she ronne up to keem an' hang on heem, an' cry mos' all day. Patrice don't know w'at to mak' wit' dat, but de peep don't say nodding. Den ol' Beaupre he say he 'tend to dat bizzeste, so he spik qui't wit' Patrice, an' tail heem he better watch out 'bout dat young wife of hees. Ol' Beaupre say dat first t'ing Patrice look lak he would kill heem, den he laugh ver' qui't an' say Emmeline was as good as de snow w'en it first fall on de ground.

But de peep say dat wan night w'en Patrice come on de cabane from de sawmill an' was unstrap his snowshoe' outside, he hear Cyprien ax Emmeline to ronne away wit' heem, to Mo'real, an' dat he know ver' wall dat she was in loaf wit' heem. Patrice he don't wait to hear no more, but walk up an' down de chemin 'bout all night long.

De nex' day he have hees mind mak' up, an' sen' for Cyprien an ax heem ver' qui't if he'd better not join de gang dis tam an' help bring down de nex' drive of log. Cyprien look at Emmeline on dat, an' Emmeline look out de winder, an' don't say nodding. Den Cyprien look at Patrice, an' mebbe see somet'ing in de eye w'at mak heem change hees mind an' say yes, he will go wit' de gang.

So he join de gang and go wit' Patrice an' help bring down de drive. Dey get down as far as de Leetle Forks, w'en, by gare, dey have de worse jam on de reever. De log all pile up across de reever an' pretty soon de water was hol' back by dat jam 'bout ten, 12 foot high. Emmeline was dere, to wait for w'en her husband was come, an' w'en she see dat bad jam she walk up an' down among de leetle pine tree on de bank an' make t'ree, four long pray'r wit' herself.

Patrice look up an' see her do dat. He shut his teet' togedder, but don't say nodding. Den he call Cyprien an' say to heem ver' qui't: "Ceep, I am de boss of dis gang, an' I have decide dat you are de bes' man to go out on de jam an' loosen dat key-log!"

Cyprien he don't say nodding, but I t'ink he onderstan' allright. Two tam he start to spik wit' Patrice, an' den he shut hees teet' an' take hees ax an' start out on de log. Patrice stan' on de bank an' look at heem w'ile he go, an' den call heem back sodden.

"Ceep," he say, "mebbe you t'ink dat's not de right t'ing for me to do. So I t'ink we leave dis t'ing in de hand of le bon Dieu, an' bot' go out on dis jam togedder, an' de wan dat come back—well, I t'ink you onderstan'!"

W'en Cyprien hear dat he grow ver' w'ite on de face encore, and he say "ver' wall." An' dey bot' take deir ax, an' go outon de jam togedder, crawlin' lak two cats from wan log to de odder.

All dat tam Emmeline was stan' on de bank an' watch everyt'ing dat go on. She was jus' stan' dere, waitin', waitin', wit' her han' on her heart, an' her face w'ite as de foam w'at spurt out at de foot of de rapide.

De two men come to de meedle of de jam an' fin' de key-log. Patrice fin' heem first, an' w'ile he was chop t'ru dat log de jam geev 'way an' make wan beeg roar, an' go rushin' down de reever, wit' de log all rollin' an' jompin' an' twistin' lak dey was all alive for sure.

Emmeline look down an' see dose log churnin' in dat feroce current, an' she see bot' men go onder, an' she was fall right over on de ground in de faint, an' de peep have to come an' carry her on de house.

All de gang ronne down de reever an' mak' de search for de body of Patrice an' Cyprien. Den, by gare, de first t'ing dey know dey see Patrice in de water hold on to de end of a log. Dey help heem outon de bank, but he was dat bruise' an' fatigue he can't say nodding, so dey carry heem into Derjardin's cabane an' geev heem t'ree, four dreink' of wisky blanc. Den he cry out: "De boy! Save de boy!"

But dat was mak' no good, for dey find de body of Cyprien Latour wash up on de gravel two mile down de reever. Dey bring heem back on de village an' someboddy say mebbe it was bes' tail Emmeline 'bout dat first.

So Ol' Beaupre he go to Emmeline an' shake de head ver' solemn, an' Emmeline scream out an' say: "Were is he? Were is he?" An' Ol' Beaupre shake de head encore an' say dat he was dead, for he t'ink for sure she mean Cyprien. Den Emmeline she don't say nodding, but she get up an' go on de leetle closet, an' pour some-t'ing out of de bottle an' swallow heem. Ol' Beaupre ax her w'at she was do wit' dat bottle, an' she smile ver' qui't an' say she was jus' take de mediseen to cure de pain w'at she have in de heart.

Den she fall on de floor, an' Ol' Beaupre see dat de mediseen she take was poison sure 'nough, an' he ronne out an' call Patrice quick. W'en de girl see heem she t'ink he was a ghos' at first, but w'en he spik to her she crawl to his feet an' hug hees knee, an' say, w'ile she die: "I t'ought it was de odder! I t'ought it was de odder!"

An' Ol' Beaupre tol' me dat Patrice he pick her up in hees arms an' hol' her dere mos' all night long. An' w'en ol' man Beaupre tol' me 'bout dat de tear ronne down hees cheek an' he say: "Bigosh, 'Poleon, I mak' de beeg mistake 'bout dat pauvre Emmeline of ours, I tink!"—Canadian Magazine.

DUCK'S BATTLE WITH A HAWK.

Wild Fowl Bravely Defended Her Newly-Hatched Brood, Then Saved Herself.

A green-winged teal is the heroine of Ernest Seton-Thompson's new story in Ladies' Home Journal. After her brood was hatched she started to take them across a pond. "This was a mistake," Mr. Seton-Thompson writes, "for it exposed them to enemies. A great marsh hawk saw them, and he came swooping along, sure of getting one in each claw. 'Run for the rushes!' called out the Mother Greenwing, and run they all did, pattering over the surface as fast as their tired little legs could go. 'Run! run!' cried the mother, but the hawk was close at hand now. In spite of all their running he would be on to them in another second. They were too young to dive; there seemed no escape, when just as he pounced the bright little mother gave a great splash with all her strength, and, using both feet and wings, dashed the water all over the hawk. He was astonished. He sprang back into the air to shake himself dry. The mother urged the little ones to 'keep on!' and keep on they did. But down came the hawk again; again to be repelled with a shower of spray. Thre times did he pounce, and three times did she drench him. Now all the downlings were safe in the friendly rushes, the angry hawk made a lunge at the mother, but she could dive, and, giving a good-by splash, she easily disappeared."

Shot by Nature's Missiles.

An unusual feature of a thunderstorm at Ishinomaki was the abundant fall of hailstones. Just as they were coming down in torrents, a flock of giant geese came flying in midair through the center of disturbance, and four of them fell to the ground, struck dead by those glacial pebbles.—Table Times.

CAMP FIRE AND WAR STORIES

FIRST UNION FLAG CAPTURED.

The Soldier Who Was Captured with It Still Has the Treasured Relic.

The first union flag to be captured and the first union officer to be taken prisoner in a fight during the civil war are in New York city. The officer is E. M. Shurtleff, who was a volunteer. He has the flag, says the St. Louis Republic.

It is blood stained and torn. He carried it while on picket duty near Hampton, Va., on the morning of July 19, 1861, when a small confederate party lying in ambush, wounded him and another officer, and took them prisoners. Mr. Shurtleff was the first prisoner; his brother officer, who was taken captive a few minutes later, died about a year afterward; Maj. Rowlins, a third member of the union party and a war correspondent, was killed.

The flag returned to the possession of Mr. Shurtleff in September, 1885. It was handed over to him by Col. J. M. Sandidge, leader of the confederates who had made the attack from ambush.

Mr. Shurtleff was a lieutenant and adjutant of the Ninety-ninth New York volunteers, who were encamped in Hampton, Va. Gen. Max Weber had sent Capt. Jenkins, Lieut. Shurtleff and three other members of the Ninety-ninth volunteers to reconnoiter for confederate pickets on the night of July 18, 1861. The scouting party was accompanied by Maj. Rowlins.

Owing to several union scouting parties having fired upon union soldiers, orders had issued from headquarters that some member or members of every scouting party should carry one or more union flags, to wave in order to prevent further mistakes. Lieut. Shurtleff carried a flag in one hand for his party.

They journeyed past the New Market bridge and saw in the distance the confederate pickets. Near the bridge John M. Sandidge, a member of the Charles City (Va.) troop, with his son George, another trooper named Burdette Terrett and a guide, saw the union party and hid in the woods.

Sandidge was the leader of the confederate party. He afterward rose to the rank of colonel in the confederate army. He decided that he would wait until the union party had returned from their scouting and attack it from ambush. Sandidge believed that the federals might capture some confederates, and that his party would be able to rescue them.

The union party returned in the morning by the New Market Bridge road and came to the point where the confederates lay in ambush. Col. Sandidge gave this description of the affair:

"We were each to pick out a man and thus make the best use of our ammunition. At about seven o'clock they appeared, the three officers abreast, whose names, as afterward ascertained, were Maj. Rowlins, Capt. Jenkins and Lieut. Shurtleff. When they were some 20 paces distant we fired. Rowlins fell, shot through the head.

"Shurtleff was wounded in the arm and side by Terrett. Capt. Jenkins, who was third in the rank, was untouched, as my son George had not fired."

Col. Sandidge then related how Capt. Jenkins had continued fighting until he was badly wounded in the breast. Capt. Jenkins was not captured, however, until after Lieut. Shurtleff.

"Having reloaded my gun," continued Col. Sandidge, "I returned to Shurtleff. Aiming the weapon at him, I demanded the number of his party and their whereabouts. He said they

THE FIRST UNION FLAG.

had taken to the woods. I ordered him to get up and call on his companions to surrender. This he did, but they did not appear.

"Shurtleff was badly shot. At the time he was wounded he was carrying a small-sized union flag. This was used to stanch the blood that flowed from his wound.

"The union flag captured on this occasion was the first taken in the war and was carefully preserved. After having been displayed in Richmond it was restored to me.

"The sight of it naturally recalled recollections of the union soldier who had borne it so bravely, and I often wondered whether he had survived the events of the war. It was my desire to ascertain his fate, and if he were still living to send back the bloody trophy of civil strife."

This description of the ambush was given by Col. Sandidge in 1885 in New Orleans. He had been trying to locate Mr. Shurtleff for several years, and finally did succeed in learning in the summer of 1885 that the man he wished to reach was a New York artist, who had a camp in the Adirondacks. After an interchange of letters, Mr. Shurtleff received the flag in September of that year.

Col. Sandidge said in a letter accompanying the flag: "As a mite from the past to the future please accept the flag—no longer of war, but of perpetual peace, alliance and friendship."

Col. Sandidge died during the Spanish-American war. He had been a member of the Louisiana legislature from 1846 to 1855, and had been a representative in congress from 1855 to 1859.

During the terrible flood on the Gulf coast in 1874 Col. Sandidge's heart was touched at the generous aid which the northerners gave to the southern sufferers, and he decided then that he would do what he could for the rest of his life to cement the bond of friendship between the north and the south.

After his capture on the morning of July 19, 1861, Lieut. Shurtleff was several weeks in prison in Yorktown, Va., and was then removed to the county prison in Richmond, where he spent about seven months, until he was paroled. Mr. Shurtleff did not reenter the union service. He has never fully recovered from his wounds.

FARRAGUT'S GREAT FIGHT.

Fresh Account of the Historic Battle Between Northern and Southern Warships.

An interesting and instructive feature in Success is the story of the life of the immortal Admiral David G. Farragut, told by Rear Admiral James Edward Jouett, U. S. N. (retired). Rear Admiral Jouett was an officer under Farragut. The following is his story of the battle of Mobile bay, as he witnessed it:

"Cruisers and gunboats were lashed together, so as to guard against the sinking of the outside vessel in case it was badly damaged by the confederate guns. This required some time, but at 5:30 o'clock the signal to move rose to the Hartford's masthead, and, half an hour later, the leaders were crossing the bar, heading for the narrow passage marked by the red buoy, to which I have referred. When within range, the Tecumseh, the monitor that led in the advance across the front of the fort, hurled two

FARRAGUT WATCHING THE FIGHT.

15-inch shots at it. Then the other monitors also opened fire with all their guns. No reply, for a moment, came from the fort. Its garrison was waiting for the shortest range. This was afforded when, at 7:07 o'clock, the head of the squadron drew in to make the turn at the red buoy. Flame and shot, thereupon, belched from every gun in the fort. They were, however, badly aimed. Only one shot did serious damage. That killed nearly all of a gun crew on the Hartford.

"When the confederate squadron opened fire, the monitor Tecumseh, at the head of the union line, was abreast of the fort. Before the advance was begun, I told Commander Tunis A. M. Craven, the Tecumseh's captain, to look out for the torpedoes which Watson and I had discovered. The reply was characteristic of the man. He promised to try to pass the fort inside the red buoy. I pointed out as the westernmost limit of his sailing; but he said he would get by, torpedoes or no torpedoes. He tried, indeed, to pass the torpedo line, as he had promised; but, at the moment the Tennessee opened fire, the Tecumseh had her turret turned, with portholes from the fort, while her guns were loaded, and Craven, anxious to quickly reach and engage the Tennessee, saw that if he kept to the passage between the red buoy and the fort, his route would be a crooked one. So, unmindful of the torpedoes, he ordered the man at the wheel to head the Tecumseh straight for the confederate ram. The monitor, for a few anxious moments, held her course undisturbed. Then we, who were behind, heard a dull roar, and saw the stern of the Tecumseh rear in the air. A few seconds later—ten at most—her nose dove deep into the bay, and, with her screw whirling like a top, she plunged toward the bottom. A torpedo had ripped open her hull. The only ones who escaped were a few men in the turret—eight in all. One of these was Collins, the pilot, who told, afterwards, how he and Craven met at the foot of the opening in the pilot house.

"'Go ahead, captain,' said Collins.

"'No, sir,' replied Craven—'after you, pilot; I leave my ship last!'

"But he was not to leave her alive. 'When I reached the uppermost round of the ladder,' said Collins, 'the ship dropped from under me.' Six score brave men, in all, went down with their chivalric captain.

"Farragut, from the port main rigging of the Hartford, where he had taken his post in order to better observe what was passing, saw the sinking of the Tecumseh, and ordered me to send a boat to pick up such men as might have escaped from the vessel. Mate R. C. Nields, a lad in years, but every inch a hero, had charge of the boat which I ordered away. I discovered, after he had pushed off from the Metacomet, that he had no flag flying, and, hailing him, ordered him to hoist his colors. Accordingly, he ceased rowing, unfurled the flag, set it to its staff, and again pulled to, under the most terrific fire any man ever witnessed. Nor, though the storm of grape and canister whipped the water into spray, did he seek to return, until he had rescued all of the eight men who had escaped from the sunken monitor."

Veterans with Records.

Two veterans who attended the Missouri G. A. R. encampment recently are believed to hold a record each. One was Henry Dormon, who was born January 10, 1799, and served in the Seventh Michigan cavalry through the civil war. He is thought to be the oldest of all grand army men. Gilbert Van Zandt, of Kansas City, claims to be the youngest veteran. When ten years old he enlisted in the Seventy-ninth Ohio infantry as drummer boy and was afterward detailed as a dispatch carrier.—Albany Argus.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

St. Petersburg, Russia, is discussing a $100,000,000 overhead railroad.

France bought $509,200 worth of toys of Germany in 1900.

Residents in England have £110,000,000 invested in mortgages in foreign countries.

Holland has 10,100 windmills, each of which drains 310 acres of land, at an average cost of 25 cents an acre a year.

The exportation of beer from France has increased in ten years from 947,421 gallons to 2,141,030 gallons.

The recent census of Malta gives the total population, including troops, as 185,000, an increase in ten years of about 8,000.

New Zealand has so many rapid streams and rivers that their water might be easily utilized to supply motive power for machinery.

The largest sponge ever sent to market was from the Mediterranean. It was ten feet in circumference and three feet in diameter.

There will be representatives of 42 different tribes of Indians in the Indian congress at the Pan-American exposition, at Buffalo, this summer.

Distilling seems to be profitable in Russia. A Moscow firm, "Widow Popova," has distributed 1,200,000 rubles as dividends for the year 1900 on a capital of 500,000 rubles.

Judge Jenks of the supreme court of New York, told the law students of New York university the other day that "the man with furrows in his brow wins against the man with creases in his trousers every time."

Take a ton of good cannel coal and distill it in a gas retort. It will give 10,000 cubic feet of gas, 25 gallons of ammoniacal liquor, 20 pounds of ammonium sulphate, 13 hundred weight of coke, and 12 gallons of coal tar.

The largest seal cargo ever obtained has been landed at St. Johns, Newfoundland from the steamer Terra Nova. It consisted of 40,000 seals, weighing 800 tons.

The heaviest precious stone in the zircon, which is four and one-half times heavier than an equal quantity of water. The lightest is the opal, only twice as heavy as water.

It appears that in the United Kingdom there are 60,000 postmen, and in the course of a year close upon 3,600,000,000 letters, postcards, parcels, circulars, boxes and newspapers are delivered.

Physicians assert that baked potatoes are more nutritious than those cooked in any other way, and that fried ones are the most difficult to digest.

Europe is now able to boast of the longest telephone line in the world. It is that which connects Berlin with Bordeaux, and the length of the wire is 1,200 miles.

The man who bought his Panama straw hats last year was lucky, for they are practically out of the market to-day. Those that are to be had are held by the dealers at $15. This price is not likely to decrease.

It is said that Americans have been making strenuous efforts to buy a number of historic houses in Great Britain for the purpose of moving them to the United States, where they wish to place them on exhibition.

A Balloon Ascensionist Killed.

A balloon ascensionist was recently killed while making one of his daring trips. Life is too valuable to trifle with in foolhardy adventures. It is better to employ ourselves in peaceful pursuits, where we may be secure. Then if we take care of our health, we can live to a good old age. The best means of promoting health is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine cures dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, flatulency and insomnia. Be sure and try it.

Both Had One.

An enthusiastic Louisiana fisherman had great luck while fishing on the Illinois river recently. During the day he wired his wife: "I've got one, weighs seven pounds and is a beauty." He was considerably surprised to receive the following reply from his wife: "So have I. Weighs ten pounds. He isn't a beauty. Looks like you."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

CAUSE OF FALLING HAIR.

Dandruff, Which Is a Germ Disease—Kill the Germ.

Falling hair is caused by dandruff, which is a germ disease. The germ, in burrowing in to the root of the hair, where it destroys the vitality of the hair, causing the hair to fall out, digs up the cuticle in little scales, called dandruff or scurf. You can't stop the falling hair without curing the dandruff, and you can't cure the dandruff without killing the dandruff germ. "Destroy the cause, you remove the effect." Newbro's Herpicide is the only hair preparation that kills the dandruff germ. Herpicide is also a delightful hair dressing.

Men with Weak Intellects.

The captain on a Cunarder forced a "skin" gambler to give up his gains. The gambler, of course, regards it as an unjust discrimination, as a man who does not read the papers enough to keep away from steamboat jokes is pretty sure to give his money to the first bunco man he meets after he goes ashore.—Washington Star.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Bloodshed Avoided.

Jones—What would you do if your burglar alarm went off in the night?

Brown—Well, in the dark, you know, it would take me a good while to find my shoes and my pistol, and that would give the burglar time to get away.—Detroit Free Press.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes, Allen's Foot Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or New Shoes Feel Easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot, Callous, Smarting, Sore and Sweating Feet. All Druggists and Shoe Stores sell it, 25c. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

After a railway collision we generally read that "the line was blocked for some hours." If the line had been "blocked" before, the collision would not have occurred.—Ally Sloper.

Don't swear at the mercury. May be it has been climbing up to find a cool place.—Indianapolis News.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Selfishness runs in families.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

A JUDGE'S WIFE CURED OF PELVIC CATARRH.

She Suffered for Years and Felt Her Case Was Hopeless---Cured by Pe-ru-na.

Mrs. Judge McAllister writes from 1217 West 33rd st., Minneapolis, Minn., as follows:

"I suffered for years with a pain in the small of my back and right side. It interfered often with my domestic and social duties and I never supposed that I would be cured, as the doctor's medicine did not seem to help me any.

"Fortunately a member of our Order advised me to try Peruna and gave it such high praise that I decided to try it. Although I started in with little faith, I felt so much better in a week that I felt encouraged.

"I took it faithfully for seven weeks and am happy indeed to be able to say that I am entirely cured. Words fail to express my gratitude. Perfect health once more is the best thing I could wish for, and thanks to Peruna I enjoy that now."—Minnie E. McAllister.

The great popularity of Peruna as a catarrh remedy has tempted many people to imitate Peruna. A great many so-called catarrh remedies and catarrhal tonics are to be found in many drug stores. These remedies can be procured by the druggist much cheaper than Peruna. Peruna can only be obtained at a uniform price, and no druggist can get it a cent cheaper.

Thus it is that druggists are tempted to substitute the cheap imitations of Peruna for Peruna. It is done every day without a doubt.

MRS. JUDGE MCALLISTER.

We would therefore caution all people against accepting these substitutes. Insist upon having Peruna. There is no other internal remedy for catarrh that will take the place of Peruna. Allow no one to persuade you to the contrary.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Low Rates to Buffalo via the North-Western Line.

From Minneapolis and St. Paul:
$24.50—Return limit, ten days.
$31.35—Return limit, fifteen days.
$38.80—Return limit, Oct. 31.
Tickets, illustrated pamphlets and all information at city ticket offices: 372 Robert street, St. Paul; 413 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis; or address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Miss Sweete—"Oh, dear, it is simply impossible for a girl to look any other way than wilted this warm weather." Mr. Softleigh—"Yes, but ice cream is just as sweet after it is melted as it was before."—Baltimore American.

So Say We All.—McFigger—"You don't mean to say you believe in divorce?" Thingumbob—"Well, I do in the case of the man who is wedded to his opinions."—Philadelphia Press.

Mirth is nature's best remedy for ills.—Chicago Daily News.

Dilatory.

"It's kind of discouraging, Ethel," said Mr. Cumrox; "kind of discouraging."

"What is, father?"

"It's nearly a month since you read your graduation essay, and they haven't taken your advice on how to run the government yet."—Washington Star.

The Boss—"If we are to retain your services, Mr. Lambkin, you must take more care of your appearance. You look as if you hadn't shaved for a week." The Clerk—"But, sir, I am growing a beard." The Boss—"That's no excuse. You must do that sort of thing out of business hours."—Glasgow Evening Times.

After a fight till he is 50 to get something to put in his inside, the average man has to spend the surplus he has saved to have a doctor cut something out.—Atchison Globe.

The first rule for speaking well is to think well.—Lambert.

Presumption is the daughter of ignorance.—Rivarol.

Prevent Baldness

And Cleanse the Scalp of Crusts, Scales, and Dandruff by Shampoos with

And light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of Women

USE CUTICURA SOAP, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings, and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations and inflammations, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women and mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used these great skin purifiers and beautifiers to use any others. CUTICURA SOAP combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Cuticura THE SET

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Minneapolis. { WOODWARD & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION } DULUTH.

Orders for Future Delivery Executed in All Markets.

HE COWED THE LION.

THE DARKY BELTED ALL THE FIGHT OUT OF MONARCH.

Laughable Manner In Which the Big and Ugly Circus Animal Was Returned to the Showman After a Railroad Smash Up.

"It's queer how animals will act in a railroad wreck," said the boss canvasman. "Now there wus th' Saberlee wreck. Six cars wus in th' ditch an half o' th' show's dens wus under 'em. There wus one cage o' monkeys mashed flat that we knowed of, an a lot o' th' other animals had took t' th' woods, little animals, zebras an wolves an deer an such like. Nothin t' do any harm exceptin th' big lion, Monarch. His den wus bottom up in a little puddle o' ditch water, with a hole stove in it big enough t' let out a cow, an Monarch himself wus gone with the little animals.

"Well, it wus all off with makin th' stand that day, so we put up th' runs, got th' cookhouse outfit down on th' ground, had breakfast an started in t' dig th' stuff out o' th' ditch. Th' railroad company's wreckin crew come along t' help us, an we'd got purty well under way when a tall, black buck darky come out o' th' woods an stood round rubberin.

"Nobody paid any attention t' him fer awhile, but by'n'by Mack, th' chandelier man, spoke t' him, kind o' kidded him about bein han'some, er some such guff. It wus Missouri, an he wus a real black buck. Didn't have anything t' say back—didn't say anything at all, in fact, fer awhile. Jes' shuffled round in his cowhide boots from one foot t' th' other an grinned bashfullike. By'n'by when he saw we didn't roast him hard he kind o' took courage.

"'Did any o' you gemmen losed a giraffe?' he says.

"'Giraffe?' Mack says. 'No; we never owned no such thing with this trick. Why?'

"'Well, boss, Ah done foun' somethin up lo mah 'tato patch this mawnin, an Ah 'lowed as maybe hit 'longed t' you all.'

"Mack got interested. 'Wot does it look like?'

"'Lawdy, boss, hit's mos' monstrous. Nevah did see no sech ole thing befoh, sah. Big cat valmint, with yaller eyes, an hit done come a-snahlin an a-spittin at me soon as Ah got out of bald.'

"'Where is it?' says Mack.

"'Oh, Ah cawt hit all righty. Done put a rope roun' hits neck an tied hit t' mah cabin.'

"'Go an git it an fetch it down here,' says Mack. Then th' wreckin crew got a tackle roun' another den, an we forgot all about th' darky.

"Maybe it wus 20 minutes, an maybe it wus half an hour when we heard a noise over on th' road amongst th' trees—a noise kinder like a nigger drivin a mule or like somethin bein driven. It come nearer an louder an louder an nearer. Everybody stopped work an listened, an th' ole man himself come out o' his car with his napkin hangin roun' his neck.

"'What is that?' he pipes up in his snappy way. 'Who is that out there? Go an see what that racket is, some o' you boys. Hurry up, now.'

"Nobody paid any attention t' him, an th' noise got nearer an nearer. In a couple o' minutes a cloud o' dust sailed out from behind th' trees. When it got within a hundred yards o' th' track, it cleared up a bit, an there wus that big, black nigger with a rope in one mit an a piece o' fence rail in th' other. On th' other end o' th' rope wus Monarch.

"Of all th' mean, sneakin, underhanded cat animals that ever traveled with a circus Monarch wus th' worst an a powerful fighter when he had any sort o' show. Sometimes we'd put our hands on th' canvas cover o' his cage when he had t' run over th' train, an there never wus a time, day or night, that he hadn't a slap ready fer you.

"Well, that darky wus a-lammin him with his chunk o' fence an talkin mule talk t' him wuss than anything you ever saw in th' south.

"'C'm on 'long heah, you yaller eyed devil,' he wus sayin. 'Ah don' know what you is, but you ain' goin snahl ner spit at me, nohow. C'm on 'long theh, you big sassy vahmint,' an with that he'd lam him with his piece o' fence an let drive with his cowhide boots.

"An you kin bet your life Monarch wus a-comin. I never saw a critter so cowed as he wus. Why, when that nigger brought him right in amongst us there wus nobody that took th' trouble t' open up a gangway, an I reckon any young one could 'a' took him by th' scruff o' th' neck an turned him over on his back. He wus jest a great, overgrown pet tomcat, with all th' fight an meanness walloped out o' him.

"We'd yanked his den up on to th' road bed with th' hole in th' end butted against a wagon. Th' door wus open, an when Monarch saw his happy little home waitin there fer him he jerked th' rope out o' th' darky's hand an' bolted inside it. He couldn't get fer enough inside, either—went away up in th' fur corner an tried t' hide. Saberlee shut th' door an spoke to him, but Monarch wus th' worst whipped cat animal you ever saw."—New York Sun.

Suppressing Cruelty.

Many a man who would be ashamed to strike a brute beast with a bludgeon has no shame in making a bludgeon of his tongue to strike human beings in the tender places of their being—their social sensibilities and their self esteem. Cruelty in its gross and outward forms we have in good measure suppressed, but the refined cruelty of the bitter word, the unloving censure, the abusive harangue, is not yet extinct. Let us be as careful of men's inner skin as of their outer.—Exchange.

The Peanut.

In Tennessee and Georgia the peanut is known as a goober, in Alabama and the western gulf states a ground pea, in the southeast of the United States and in the West Indies a pindal or pindar and in various parts of England a jurnut, an earth nut or a manilla nut.

Nothing at All.

Brown—There's a lady pianist at the circus who plays with her toes.

Jones—Umph! That's nothing; my baby does that.—Exchange.

Pingree and Mosby.

When Hazen S. Pingree was coming into prominence in Michigan politics, he was in Washington one night and strolled through the corridors of Willard's hotel, which he had not visited since war times, when it was the popular rendezvous of the city, political, military and otherwise. A friend introduced him to Colonel Mosby, the old guerrilla chieftain.

"Why, hello, colonel," said Pingree in his bluff, offhanded way, just as if he was in the habit of meeting Mosby every day. "I have not seen you for 25 years, but I remember very well the last occasion when we met."

"Ah," said the Virginian politely, "what incident recalls it to your mind? I really fail to remember you, much to my regret."

"Oh, well," said Pingree, "you would not be so apt as I to remember the day. I was captured by your men, and, happening to be wearing a very good, nearly new uniform, you confiscated it on the spot and gave me your old ragged butternuts. But that's all right. All's fair in love and war, I know. Let's have a cigar."

Without a word of protest Mosby accepted, and a long friendly chat followed.

She Was the Ghost.

"A certain lady and her family," says Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff in his "Diary," "hired a place in Scotland which was haunted by the ghost of a woman who was to be seen constantly at night wandering through the rooms and passages. When the family arrived, the lady was much struck with the place and said, 'I must have been here before, for I know this place so well, only there ought to be two rooms here, and there is only one.'

"The agent replied that within a few weeks the owner had caused a partition to be taken down and made the two rooms into one. Still the lady was puzzled at her knowledge of the place, till she remembered that it was a house she used to go to in her dreams.

"Well, some time passed, and the agent was up at the house again, when the lady complained that one part of the contract had not been fulfilled. They had hired a house and a ghost for the summer, and no ghost had she seen. The agent replied: 'Of course not, because you are the ghost. We recognized you the moment we saw you.'"

Short and Sweet.

Perhaps one of the shortest courtships was that of an eminent jurist. He was on his way to hold court in a town when he met a young woman returning from market.

"How deep is the creek and what did you get for your butter?" asked the judge.

"Up to the knee and ninepence," was the answer as the girl walked on.

The judge pondered over the sensible brevity of the reply, turned his horse, rode back and overtook her.

"I liked your answer just now," he said, "and I like you. I think you would make a good wife. Will you marry me?"

She looked him over and said, "Yes."

"Then get up behind me, and we will ride to town and be married."

She did get up behind, and they rode to the courthouse and were made one. It is recorded that, brief though the courtship had been, the marriage proved a pre-eminently happy one.

A Remarkable Suicide.

One of the most remarkable cases of suicide was that of the king of Falaha, on the west coast of Africa.

The king was attacked by a Mohammedan force, and, finding resistance impossible, he assembled his family and principal officers, and after addressing them and intimating his determination never to accept Mohammedanism and inviting those who did not agree with him to go away he applied a light to a large quantity of gunpowder collected for the purpose and blew into atoms the palace and all who were in it.

Bottles.

In using bottles these two hints ought to be so borne in mind that the practice of them becomes habitual:

Always keep the label uppermost when pouring from a bottle, so that if any liquid trickles down the side the label misses it. Result—your labels keep clean and legible for much longer.

Secondly, if you want to deliver drops (or a very small quantity) of liquid just moisten the lip of the bottle with the finger.—Exchange.

Trouble Either Way.

Mrs. De Good—Why aren't you going to church?

Mr. De Good—Last Sunday the roof leaked, and three or four drops went down my back.

Mrs. De Good—The roof has been repaired since then.

Mr. De Good—Huh! Then they'll be wanting money to pay for the repairs.—New York Weekly.

Steered Straight.

"If I thought that any girl would accept me," casually remarked the bashful Mr. Dolyers, "I'd propose tomorrow."

"Why not this evening?" asked Miss Fosdick coyly.

The affair will take place in about a month.—Detroit Free Press.

First Public Pianist.

Of all the myriads who play the piano how many know that "Tom Bowling" Dibdin was the first man who played the instrument in public? That was in 1767, and the feat was performed at the first night of "The Beggar's Opera."—Invention.

Ants can stand extremes of heat and cold. Forty-eight hours' exposure to frost will not kill them, and one sort has been observed to build its nest in chinks in a blacksmith's forge.

Early Experience.

Mother (to baby)—It's muzzer's little tootsy-tootsy. Muzzer loves her little darling baby.

Fanny (who has just been spanked)—Don't you believe her, baby. When you (sob) grow up, she'll spank you t-t-too!—Exchange.

It's not easy for a woman to pin her faith to a husband who never gives her any pin money.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Very few people know how to handle enthusiasm.—Atchison Globe.

Rather Venomous.

A tenderfoot who visited the Yosemite in the old days thus related his experience: The stage driver found out that he was seriously afraid of snakes and immediately proceeded to make his hair stand on end.

"Venomous reptiles? You bet. I don't know what reptiles is, but them snakes you can just bet your life is venomous. Why, one day I was comin down here drivin a wagon, when I catches sight of a snake in the brush all ready for a spring. My horses starts, an I whips 'em up fast to clear the snake, don't you see, afore he could spring. He makes one clear spring, the snake does, an he misses the horses."

"That was lucky. But you—you"—

"Lucky? You bet your life it was lucky. He missed the horses, the snake did, but he stuck his fangs clean through the wagon."

"You don't say!"

"I do say, and maybe you don't believe it, but it's a fact. He stuck his fangs clean through that wagon, an that wagon is swelled up so bad that we had to leave it by the wayside and take the horses home."

Dogs and Somersaults.

As there is more than one way of cooking a goose, so there is more than one method of teaching a dog to throw somersaults. But the most practical and thorough manner is to fasten a cord around the body of the animal close to the forelegs, and two people should hold the ends of the cord on either side of the unfortunate dog.

A third party armed with a stout rope takes a position immediately in front of the canine acrobat and with a measured and masterly stroke flogs the floor at close quarters to the dog's nose.

At each stroke of the rope the dog springs backward, and that movement is the trainer's golden opportunity. As the dog spring backward the rope passing under its body is jerked upward, and, although the first few attempts may prove futile, the somersault is acquired in course of time. An intelligent dog soon sickens of this order of things and throws somersaults without the assistance of ropes.

A Strange Method of Salutation.

Of all the strange modes of salutation, the most extraordinary is the "dance of ceremony" current in the west African kingdom of Dahomey. Whenever any Dahoman chief or official of rank comes to pay you a visit he always opens the interview by dancing around you with various queer contortions (extremely suggestive of his having just upset a kettle of boiling water over his knees), which you are bound to imitate as closely as possible.

It is even reported—with what truth I cannot say—that one of the native ministers of the terrible King Gezo owed his rapid rise at the Dahoman court wholly to his superior skill in cutting these strange capers and that he thus literally as well as figuratively jumped to preferment.

"The American Type."

Those who direct the state, who administer the cities, control the legislatures, the financiers, merchants, professors, journalists, men of letters—those whom I met in society—are nearly all of American birth and of marked American type. I rarely heard a foreign accent or saw a foreign countenance. The American world is practically "run" by genuine Americans. Foreigners are more in evidence in London or Manchester, it seemed to me, than they are in New York, Philadelphia or Boston.—Frederic Harrison in Nineteenth Century.

Tuning Forks.

The tuning fork was the invention of John Stone, royal trumpeter, in 1811. Though the pitch of forks varies slightly with changes of the temperature or by rust, they are the most accurate means of determining pitch. Tuning forks are capable of being made of any pitch within certain limits, but those commonly used are the notes A and C, giving the sounds represented by the second and third spaces in the treble stave.

Hinting For More.

"Did you notice, Maria, how ill natured Jones got when he learned I had bought that diamond brooch for you? Now he'll have to get one for his wife."

"I don't like Mr. Jones, and I would not care how often you made him ill natured."—Exchange.

Baby's Diet.

I remember on one occasion remonstrating with an east end mother for giving a baby pork and bitter beer, but the reply was, "Bless you, sir, she always takes the same as ourselves, the little dear!"—London Post.

Calisaya comes from Peruvian bark, contains much alcohol, is used for flavoring soda water sirups and if indulged in immoderately is as bad as morphine.

Had a Pleasant Trip.

A number of people have already been to Buffalo to take in the Pan-American exposition. They report the show as all that could be desired, and that they had a very pleasant trip. They went by way of Milwaukee, taking the Pere Marquette steamer across Lake Michigan, and from there to Detroit by fast train, connecting at Detroit with fast trains for Buffalo. Some have gone by boat, from Detroit, and report a delightful trip, the change from rail to water riding being very pleasant.

For information as to rates via this route, write H. W. Jameson, T. P. A., Pere Marquette Railroad, No. 51 Wisconsin, St., Milwaukee. j25-a8

Low Rate Excursion Tickets.

Low rate excursion tickets to the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., via the North-Western Line are sold daily with favorable return limits. Direct connection at Chicago, with fast trains of all lines to Buffalo. For further particulars, apply to agents. An illustrated booklet will be mailed on receipt of two cents postage by W. B. Kniskern, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago.

For Sale.

"We have for sale two young bay mares and two colts. The colts were sired by a prominent Illinois horse. Come and look them over; will take cash or will exchange a good, heavy, young work team." Woodruff & Maguire Lumber Co., Three Lakes, Wis. 3t-j18-a1

How Is This?

$18.00 for the round trip to Pan-American Exposition via Soo Line. Get particulars from agents or write W. R. Callaway, G. P. A., Minneapolis, Minn.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
July 16, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on August 31, 1901, viz: John Habiger, of Rhinelander, Wis., who made H. E. No. 7489 for the NW¼ NE¼, Sec. 22, Tp. 26, N. R. 9 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Josef Habiger, Michael Glennon, Dan Ross, Walter Rose, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

JOHN W. MILLER, Register.
61-j25-a29p

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
July 10, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on August 29, 1901, viz: Peter Grossmann, of Monico, Wis., who made H. E. No. 8161 for the NW¼ Sec. 10, Tp. 36 N, R. 11 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Henry Graef, John Meyer, Jacob Lagon, Wm. Mayville, all of Monico, Wis.

JOHN W. MILLER, Register.
61-j18-a22

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WISCONSIN.
June 10, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before clerk of the circuit court at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on July 27, 1901, viz: James Lott, of Rhinelander, Wis., who made H. E. No. 7322 for the SE¼ NW¼ and Lots 3 and 4 Sec. 27, Tp. 36 Range 8 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John J. Lobold, James Cairnes, Emery Hamlin, Herman Hartman all of Rhinelander, Wis.

JOHN W. MILLER, Register.
6t-j20-a1

CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

Samuel S. Miller, Plaintiff
vs
Petronella Durham and William W. Durham, Defendants.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, To the said Defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint.

JOHN BARNES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis.

N. B.—The complaint in the above entitled action is on file in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Oneida County, at Rhinelander, Wis.

JOHN BARNES, Plaintiff's Attorney.
7t-j13-a1

CONTEST NOTICE.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
Wausau, Wis., June 18, 1901.

A sufficient contest affidavit having been filed in this office by John Bloom, contestant, against homestead entry No. 9876, made July 7, 1901, for SE¼ SW¼, E½ SE¼ and SW¼ SE¼, Section 24, Township 35 N, Range 4 E, by Agnes Thompson, contestee, in which it is alleged that said Agnes Thompson has wholly abandoned said tract; that she has changed her residence therefrom for more than six months since making said entry; that said tract is not settled upon and cultivated by said party as required by law, and that said alleged absence from said land is not due to entryman's service in the army or navy of the United States in time of war; said parties are hereby notified to appear, respond and offer evidence touching said allegation at 10 o'clock a. m. on July 31, 1901, before the Register and Receiver at the United States Land Office in Wausau, Wis.

The said contestant having, in a proper affidavit, filed June 19, 1901, set forth facts which show that after due diligence personal service of this notice cannot be made, it is hereby ordered and directed that such notice be given by due and proper publication.

JOHN W. MILLER, Register.
HENRY G. McCROSSEN, Receiver.
4t-j4-25p

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H. L. JEWETT, Prop.

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TOPICS OF INTEREST.

In a life of Pasteur recently published in Paris attention is called to the fact that the man who was destined to revolutionize chemistry ranked fourteenth in the list of twenty-two candidates at his high school in Dijon, and was marked "weak" in chemistry.

A book on the ears as an index of character having been published by an English author, a learned reviewer mentions his own elaborate study of the ears of more than 40,000 people, including 800 criminals and 2,000 insane persons, besides those of 300 apes. He was forced to the conclusion that the ears gave no clew to personal traits.

It is not generally known that the remains of all the Czars of Russia since Peter the Great lie in a memorial chapel built on one of the islands of the Neva. All the cenotaphs are exactly alike, each being a block of white marble without any decoration whatever. The only distinction by which one can be told from its neighbor is the name of the deceased emperor whose remains it contains.

The first of the anti-tuberculosis dispensaries in Paris was inaugurated in the Rue Mercadet, in the Montmartre district, the other day. The [...] more preven[...] [...]ple are [...] [...]ercu[...] [...]ial

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